



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

8223 三拜禮號六十月四英港香

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

日六十月三

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUAL.



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SUMMARY OF THE COVENANT.

Paris, April 12. (Via New York.)

The following is an official summary of the Covenant of the League of Nations—

I.—The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The League will include (a) the belligerent States named in a document annexed to the Covenant; (b) all the Neutral States so named; and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the League. To-day a State may withdraw from the League providing it had kept its obligations to date on giving two years' notice.

II.—The League will act through an Assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State, however, having only one vote, and a Council comprising for the present one representative of each of the Five Great Powers and one each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly. The number of Powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. Other Powers have the right to sit as members of the Council during the discussion of matters in which they are especially interested. In the Council, as in the Assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the Council at least once a year), and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote. The League will have a permanent Secretariat under a Secretary-General. The Secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men. A permanent Court of International Justice and various permanent Commissions and Bureaux are also to be established.

III.—The member States agree:—(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the Council. (b) To exchange full information of their existing Armies, and their Naval and Military programmes. (c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression. (d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose object matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation. (e) To regard a State which has broken the Covenant as having committed an act of war against the League; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the League. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several Governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligations of the League for the purposes of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.) (f) Not to consider any Treaty binding till it has been communicated to the League, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the Assembly to advise the reconsideration of Treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the Covenant.

A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the League by the Council.

IV.—The Covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as Treaties of Arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

V.—The former German Colonies and Territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of colonisation by States which are willing to be mandatories of the League, which will exercise a general supervision.

VI.—The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labour conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilised and semi-civilised countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross Societies.

VII.—The League is recognised as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

VIII.—Amendments to the Covenant require the approval of all the States on the Council and a simple majority of those in the Assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the League.—By courtesy of the "Daily Bulletin."

MONROE DOCTRINE NOT AFFECTED.

Paris, April 11.

The League of Nations Commission last evening chose Geneva as the seat of the League, and adopted new provisions ensuring that the Monroe Doctrine is unaffected by the provisions of the Covenant.

VOTING ON JAPANESE PROPOSAL.

Paris, April 13.

A prolonged sitting of the League of Nations Commission discussed race equality, but reached no definite decision. The Japanese delegates raised an amendment for racial equality, demanding that an addition should be made to the preamble of the Covenant whereby States which are members of the League should not only maintain frank and loyal relations but also recognise the equality of nations. Of seventeen votes, eleven, were favourable, the minority voters insisting on their reserves, which they intend to develop at the next plenary sitting of the Commission for final decision; also two amendments proposed by the French delegation for the suppression of the manufacture of war material and the creation of a permanent Inter-Allied Military Central Organisation were reserved for final decision.—Havas.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RETURN OF GERMANS TO CHINA.

A QUESTION FOR PEKING TO DECIDE.

London, April 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the question of preventing the Germans returning to China was one for the decision of the Chinese Government, who would doubtless be largely guided by any decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy of trade relations with enemy countries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

MR. BARNES EXPLAINS ITS AIMS.

Paris, April 11.

At a plenary session of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau presided.

Mr. Barnes, introducing the Committee's scheme for an international labour organisation, together with a number of resolutions on the subject for insertion in the Peace Treaty, outlined the unhappy nature of pre-war labour conditions and emphasised that the workers were determined never to return thereto. Consequently, the Committee's task was to provide means to promote a better mental atmosphere and improved material conditions. He urged that the highest wage-earning countries were not the least successful in world competition. For the first time in history, they were now seeking to get the co-operation of all concerned, namely, the States, employers and workers, with a view to raising the standard of life everywhere. The Committee had come to the conclusion that the best means of securing this was not by penalties, but by publicity and agreement. Therefore they provided for a public conference of the States' employers and workers, namely the representatives of all concerned, who would be armed with the fullest information. The fundamental idea of the proposed organisation would be the collection and distribution of information with a view to stimulating healthy public opinion. The organisation would work through, and in harmony with, the League of Nations.

MORE WAGES FOR U.S. RAILWAYMEN.

Washington, April 11.

The Government has ordered railway wage increases aggregating \$65,000,000 and affecting 400,000 workers.

FRENCH FEELING REGARDING PEACE.

Paris, April 11.

The French public's demand is growing for an open Peace Conference. The Foreign Affairs Commission in the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a secret session be held for the purpose of demanding explanations from M. Clemenceau.

French public feeling is shown by the Civic League, which has placed huge posters on the walls of Paris pointing out that Germany has become provocative and it was never more necessary for the French people to rally round the Government. The League asks that Germany must make good all destroyed property and reimburse the cost of the war.—Havas.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DAYLIGHT-SAVING.

TIENTSIN MORE GO-AHEAD THAN HONGKONG.

Shanghai, April 16.

The Tientsin Consuls have decided to adopt daylight-saving, beginning on the 26th instant.

BIG FIRE AT PENGPU.

A HUNDRED PEOPLE DEAD.

Shanghai, April 16.

A big fire is reported at Pengpu, on the Tsingpu Line. A hundred are dead and thousands rendered homeless. There is huge property loss, two-thirds of the town being burned down.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 15.

The cruiser Suffolk, homeward bound, and the cruiser Melbourne, bound for Australia, with the torpedo-boats Warrego, Waramatta, Huon, Swan, Yarroe and Torrens, have arrived from Colombo.

It is reported that the battle-cruiser Australia and the cruiser Sydney will arrive shortly for Australia.

TAXIS FOR SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 15.

A Company is being floated to put 40 taxis and a number of lorries on the streets shortly. Ford landaulets will be used.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, April 5.

Much fruitless discussion is taking place regarding the behaviour of the members of the official and the unofficial Chinese delegations to the Peace Conference. Remarks are made suggesting that jealousy is dividing the official camp, while much printer's ink is devoted to proving that Liang Chi-Chao is a loyal citizen of the Republic whose dominant desire is to advance the interests of China. But as to actual progress little is heard. Whether Tsingtau is to be returned to China as an act of grace on the part of Japan or as a demand for restitution from Germany and a demand for justice on the part of China, is still a moot point.

Independent reports regarding Shensi as to the ghastly flight of the unfortunate inhabitants, ought to move the northern and southern delegates to a settlement which will restore law and order and eliminate the military incubus. Men in uniform, soldiers and tutee are indistinguishable from poor people ravage the province, and deprive the meagre peasant of the little that he possesses. These human ghoulies will take from an impoverished countryman the shoes from his feet or eat which he wears. Ruined villages and starving people meet the eye all over the province, but the Tuchen sees to it that opium is cultivated in order to provide him with a revenue independent of all other sources.

A few weeks ago the press and people were fiercely insisting upon the publication of the secret agreements concluded between the Tuan Administration and Japan, but the matter seems to have lost all interest for them now, as there is no present insistence upon disclosure. Not even the announcement that Japan had threatened to hold China responsible for losses incurred by Japanese interests by the premature divulgence of these documents has roused the populace, who seem content to let matters take their course. The Japanese argument is that as these are unratified agreements, Japanese firms, who were parties to the agreements, would be injured by publication before ratification. Against that, the Chinese have been advised that publication of these documents in the Government Gazette would be tantamount to ratification. However the fact remains that the agreements have not yet been disclosed.

Whether danger actually exists on the Mongolian frontier or not, it is evident that the military clique here are anxious to depatch the National Defence Army to that region. Some interpret this as a design against Mongolia and a desire to bring the dependency more firmly under the control of Peking. Others regard it as an excuse to find employment for the National Defence Army and secure its continuance with the money loaned to it under the War Participation Loan. But the finding of the money is not so easy. The Minister of Finance went off in a pet because the Minister of War demanded that the wherewithal should be raised. The Minister of Finance has been induced to return to office, and now the Minister of War is feeling so puffed that he has gone on sick leave. These differences are being adjusted, and both men will be on terms again. The President does not like the elaborate military campaign which has been planned. It is

AN ASSAULT CHARGE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, this afternoon, Mrs. Orford summoned Staff Sergt. Loder, of the R.A.M. C., for common assault.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who represented the complainant, previous to the opening of the case said that his client was prepared to tender an apology for having gone down to the complainant's quarters in a bad temper and complained about provisions that were missing from the stores. This was as far as his client would go. He denied any assault, and if Mrs. Orford was not prepared to accept the apology, then the case would be fought out.

The question was put to Mrs. Orford and she said she was not prepared to accept the apology.

Evidence was then called, and Capt. H. M. C. Macaulay, of the R. A. M. C., said that on the 8th instant the complainant came to see him, at his office, in the morning, just before 11 o'clock and complained of a pain in the throat. She said she had difficulty in swallowing, and asked him to examine her. Witness examined her throat but could find no external marks of violence. She complained also of pains in the side, but as witness thought it was a trivial matter he did not examine it. Mr. Goldring:—Was not she rather hysterical when she came to see you?—Yes.

In a hysterical person, the tendency to hysteria would be extended by alcohol?—Yes.

Assuming that she drank a quart of stout at 7.30 a.m., she would get hysterical?—Yes. Mr. Goldring went on to explain that his client had shown him a bottle of stout which he found in the quarters and which showed signs of having been just drunk. Mr. Goldring said he would deal with this fact as the case proceeded.

The case is proceeding.

too costly for his liking, but it is doubtful if he can prevent the military carrying out their plans.

The President has signified his willingness to become patron of the International Anti-Opium Association.

This morning the new Dutch Minister presented his credentials. The President ordered his State escort to return with the Minister to the Netherlands Legation.

The fifth steamer required for repatriation of Germans from China will in all likelihood be a German vessel. This is very appropriate.

DEATH OF JULIAN STOREY.

Julian Storey, the artist, has died at Philadelphia of cancer after several months' illness. He was 62 years of age. He was born at Walton-on-Thames, England, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He studied portrait painting under Duverne in Munich and Boulanger and Le Feuvre in Paris. He married Emma Eames, a noted American singer, in 1891, but was divorced in 1897. He married Mrs. Elaine Sartori Bohlen, of London, two years later. Among the many distinguished people whose portrait he painted was King Edward VII. In recent years he and his family divided their time between Philadelphia and Italy.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—rain. Barometer:—29.84. Temperature 2 p.m.:—68. Humidity 2 p.m.:—98.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 10.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report states that, corresponding with movements in exchange with the United States, price of silver has fluctuated daily except to-day. Shanghai exchange has risen to a 49 1/2 d. rate.

London, April 10.

The silver market is steady.

LEST WE FORGET.

"I have been entrusted with a task of which every good German should be proud. My work consists in going to and fro between France and Germany in charge of droves of human cattle. Eight days ago we left France with 400 British and some hundreds of French. On arriving at Frankfurt we discovered that we had lost on the journey 380 British and a number of 'red breches.' To the Alsation's inquiry subsequently of Jacob's father as to what could have become of the missing prisoners he received the reply: 'They were butchered on the way.'—Extract of a letter from a German officer, Lieutenant Jacob, son of the Registrar of Mülhausen, to his father, quoted by a native of Alsace in the 'Echo de Paris,' April 10, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

As there will be no issue of the Telegraph on Good Friday, "Robbie's Letter" will appear to-morrow.

Owing to steamer delay, the Howitt Phillips Company will not open their season in Hongkong until Saturday, 26th April. All bookings for the several plays remain good, but all tickets already taken up must be exchanged for others bearing the correct dates, as per advertisement.

Arriver steam launch, Tai Chung Hua, collided with a Hongkong steamer, Kwong Tai, at Samshui last Saturday, April 12, sinking the launch, drowning more than thirty passengers, mostly women and children, according to reports just received here. The Tai Chung Hua had nearly a hundred passengers on board. The launch was coming from Shuihing.

Trade Inquiry List No. 107, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—Iron and steel products; tackle blocks; general representation; metal chairs, tables, stools; leather; food products; chemicals, drugs; music staves; surgical ligatures, glaucoma products, cut bones; electrical supplies and novelties; chemicals and chemists' supplies; soaps; import and export; watch parts, safety razors, fountain pens.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Theatre Royal—Cherub's play, Trio—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

"The Crucifixion" at St. John's Cathedral—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.



Malthoid Reefing

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 1 1/2 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
---	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LIQUEUR GRAND MARNIER.

CORDON

ROUGE & JAUNE.

CALDBECK
MACCREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central
Telephone No. 73.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
Mr. I. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
WING LUNG ST. Phone 515

MEE CHEUNG
ICE HOUSE STREET.
FOR
EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY
DEVELOPING, PRINTING,
ENLARGING A SPECIALITY.
STORE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
Solely for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.
Solely for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.
Solely for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

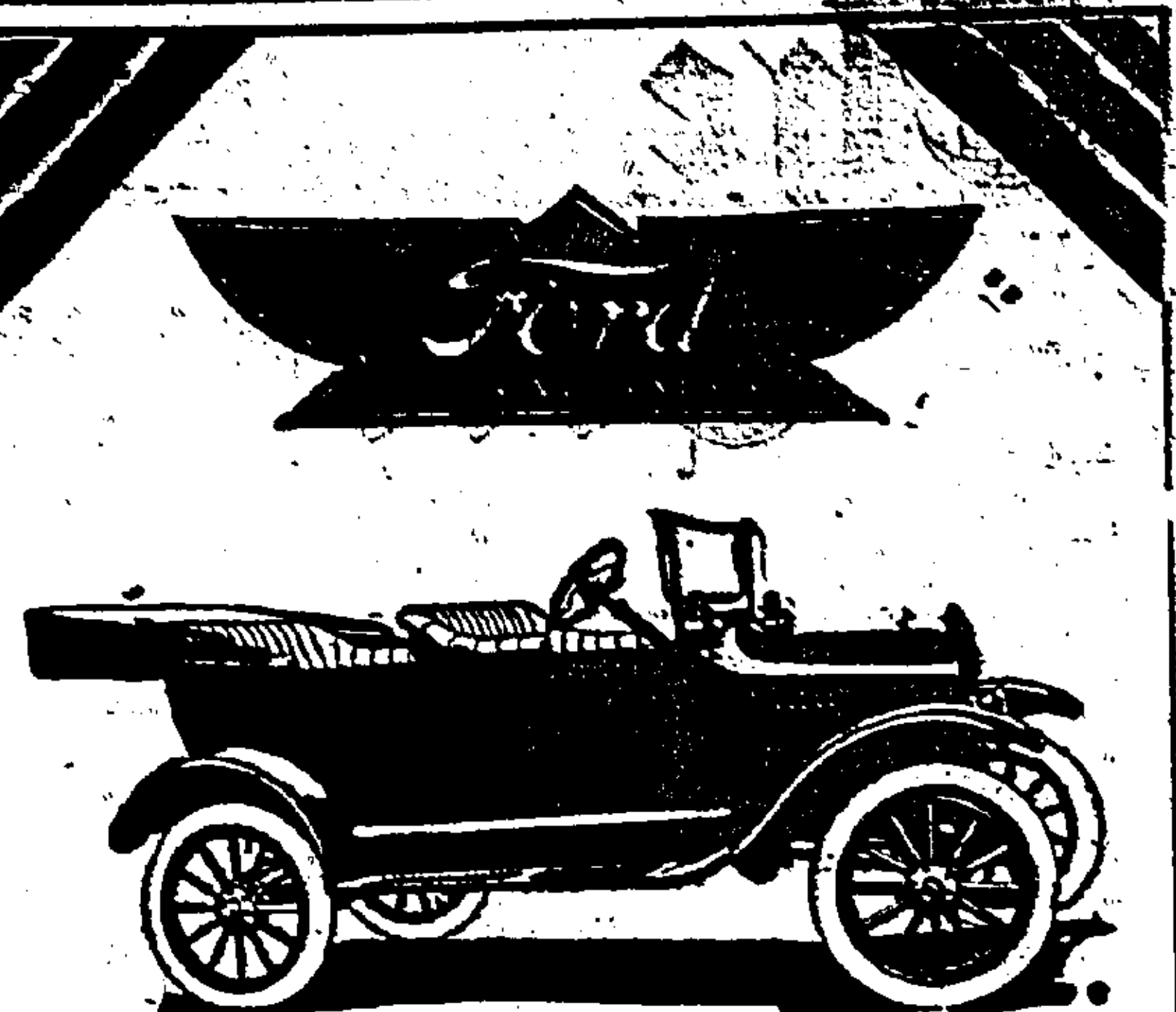
MASSAGE HALL
23, FLOWER STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE.
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES IF DESIRED.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and suburbs, it contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply; also PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom. Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking.

BRITISH AGENCIES can now be printed under each trade in which they are interested at a cost of 1/6 for each trade heading. Larger advertisements from 1/6 to 1/2. A copy of the directory will be sent by post on receipt of postal order for 1/6 0/0.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 80, LTD.,
8, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.



\$1380 Complete with Electric Lights & Electric Horn.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Phone 2487.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association was held last evening, at the City Hall.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, being supported by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, J. P. Braga, Andrew Forbes, J. W. Graham, A. E. Griffin, E. Ormiston, Mr. H. B. L. Dowling (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Hon. Treasurer).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said that the Report and Accounts had been in the hands of members for the last few days and they showed clearly the work on which they had been engaged and it was unnecessary for him to attempt to enlarge upon it. It was perfectly evident, both from the comments in the Press and from the Leaders in the Press, after the meeting to reform the Constitution, that there was a feeling of disappointment that they had not gone far enough. Speaking for himself, as President, and he knew he spoke on behalf of the Committee, it was wise to make haste slowly; to quote an old proverb, and it would have been extremely foolish, and especially so at that time, to have antagonised some of their own friends. It was, perhaps, well to say that the Committee were not prepared to go as far as some of the most ardent advocates at that meeting, some of whom were not members of the Association at all. If any reform was to be obtained, as they contended it must be obtained, with regard to representation on the Legislative Council, and in connection with the control of purely municipal affairs, it must be along constitutional lines. It was interesting to note that the same problems which had engaged them here had recently also engaged Ceylon and almost identically the same problems had been discussed in much the same manner as here. There was a common agitation for greater legislative representation in the Crown Colonies and he believed it would not be long denied. In Ceylon they had gone much further than they did here because they had advocated very definitely and clearly the reform of the Colonial Office at Home. If they would pardon him he would read the recommendations which the European Association in Ceylon dealing with constitutional reform affairs advocated in connection with the Colonial Office.

"As stated before, the constitution of this Office does not make any provision for the association with the officials in England of any one having a personal knowledge of the Colony, and we believe that in practice no such person is consulted. It appears, on the face of it, impossible for the affairs of any country to be controlled satisfactorily by men living six thousand miles away who have never seen either the country or the people whom they control. We are of opinion that the blunders which are made from time to time in important matters might be avoided if there were associated with the Secretary of State persons having long personal acquaintance with the Colony. The Secretary of State for India has a Council, of which nine members must have had long and recent service or residence in British India. We are further strongly of opinion that it is necessary to press for a reform of the system under which Colonial affairs are handled in London, and in particular that

the affairs of this Colony should be directed by a Council, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, composed of officials and unofficials with experience of Ceylon."

Mr. Holyoak here interpolated the comment that if the word "Hongkong" were substituted for "Ceylon" it would meet their own case.

"We are not at present in possession of sufficient information to enable us to make detailed proposals. They may be framed at a later date, after consultation with persons more intimately connected with the affairs of the Colonial Office. We would, however, suggest that subordinate officials in London should be drawn from the various Colonies, and that such senior officers as may be recalled from Ceylon for service in England, should, after five years' service there, retire on full Colonial pension and so make way for new men. In this manner the Secretary of State would be supplied with a staff of officers having an intimate knowledge of the Colony's affairs and needs."

"We would like to suggest, however, that if the reorganization of the Colonial office which we have recommended is approved, steps should be taken to communicate with other Crown Colonies with a view to obtaining co-operation in pressing our demand for reform. Should other Crown Colonies be willing to join with us the Advisory Board which we wish to see constituted might be enlarged into a general Council of members from all the Colonies with separate Committees, to deal with the affairs of each several Colony."

That clearly put the difficulties they had to contend with in a nutshell, and it was because of that that he had ventured to read the portion of the speech of the Chairman. It was perfectly true that in the Government of the Colonial Office the administrative portion had no directive knowledge of the Colonies which it governed by administration and they would go far to solve some of their local difficulties and to promote more sympathetic working together if they had permanent officials collected from different parts of the Empire who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies with which they had to deal. In that case they would not get some of the extraordinary directions which came out from time to time, and it they added to that a standing committee of officials whose long residence in different Colonies constituted them more or less authorities of local needs to whom reference could be made, it would go a long way towards reform. He did not know that he could usefully add any further remarks but would only state his conviction that they intended to continue to press, on constitutional and reasonable lines, for the redress of local grievances. He begged to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock be elected President for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster seconded and the motion was carried.

Replying, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock thanked them very much for the honour they had done him in electing him President. He was quite sure that they would appreciate the fact that taking on, as he had done recently, more new duties as acting Attorney General, he would have been very glad to stand aside because he had plenty of work to keep his time and attention occupied. But it was represented to him that possibly the cause of constitutional reform might suffer if he stood aside and so he had accepted the invitation of the Committee and he thanked them very much for electing him President of the Association.

Mr. E. Ormiston proposed, and Mr. A. Forbes seconded, the election of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster as Vice-President.

This was carried.
Replying, Mr. Alabaster said he greatly appreciated the honour they had done him by electing him Vice-President. The Association had been in existence long enough to make its influence felt in the community. He would take this opportunity of reminding them not only of what they were but also of what they were not, because many things had been said about the Association, partly in earnest and partly in jest. They were not in any sense an example of the political, social and industrial unrest which had, recently been convulsing a considerable portion of the surface of the map of Europe. They were an association of British subjects without distinction of race or creed, loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Flag and loyal to the Throne—(Applause)—British subjects, nevertheless, who felt seriously that the condition of affairs which was tolerable or tolerated by those who lived in the mid-Victorian era was not necessarily suitable to conditions of thought in the present day. Only the other day President Wilson, at Paris, said he was at last beginning to learn that the business of a government was to take counsel with the average man. The main object of this Association was to see that the Government took counsel with the average man. He considered that progress and reform were twin sisters and they were pleased to see that progress and reform were obtained by constitutional means. In fact they had carried out and intended to carry out in letter and in spirit the sublime injunctions made by H.M. The King in the speech from the Throne in February last: "Spare no sacrifice, interest or prejudice to secure better housing, to improve the nation's health and raise a standard of well being throughout the community." (Applause.)

NOTICES.

CALL
AT
THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.
AND ASK FOR
"EL PALACIO"

AND
YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of



MANILA CIGARS.

KODAKS
& FILMS
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Loans made on Mercantile Bills.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c. Underwritten and Executed.
(Banks and Particulars on application)
To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

"RENOWNED THROUGHOUT THE EAST"

The Alexandra Cafe (next door to Hongkong Hotel) for Tiffin and Dinner. Our famous filleted Haddock as a light Summer Snack is unsurpassed. Choice-Ginger Cake a speciality, try it.

FOOK LEE & CO.,

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 24, 2 & 4 Hillier Street. Phone 1174.
BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1950.

PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

tion of race or creed, loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Flag and loyal to the Throne—(Applause)—British subjects, nevertheless, who felt seriously that the condition of affairs which was tolerable or tolerated by those who lived in the mid-Victorian era was not necessarily suitable to conditions of thought in the present day. Only the other day President Wilson, at Paris, said he was at last beginning to learn that the business of a government was to take counsel with the average man. The main object of this Association was to see that the Government took counsel with the average man. He considered that progress and reform were twin sisters and they were pleased to see that progress and reform were obtained by constitutional means. In fact they had carried out and intended to carry out in letter and in spirit the sublime injunctions made by H.M. The King in the speech from the Throne in February last: "Spare no sacrifice, interest or prejudice to secure better housing, to improve the nation's health and raise a standard of well being throughout the community." (Applause.)

Mr. Sinclair proposed and Mr. Sassoon seconded the election of the following committee:—
The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. Andrew Forbes, Dr. Charles Forsyth, Mr. A. E. Griffin, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. D. E. Moss, Mr. Henry Humphreys, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. Evan Ormiston, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. S. D. Setna, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson and Mr. W. J. Crawford.
Mr. McPherson proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring committee.

The Chairman replying said that one hardship of engaging in public life was that one was misunderstood and misinterpreted and his own experience was that he was bombarded by misinterpreters. Nevertheless, they carried on misunderstood and understood. He thought the strong man was one who had his own convictions and defended them because he believed in them and attempted to carry them through because he, at any rate, believed them to be true. (Applause.)
The meeting then terminated.

GENERAL NEWS.

44-HOUR WEEK AT BOURNVILLE.

The firm of Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bourneville, who employ about 6,000 persons, have established works councils for the men and women employees. The directors have recently agreed to the recommendation of the councils to reduce the work in the factory from 48 hours to 44 hours. Three alternatives had been put before the workpeople, who decided upon one free Saturday in every four, with an adjustment of hours, which will make an average, spread over each period of four weeks, of 44 hours per week.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND.

Speaking at the adjourned discussion on the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes at the Surveyors' Institution, Mr. Leslie Scott, M.P., said land hunger was one of the factors of industrial unrest, and was at the back of the cry for the nationalisation of the land. He believed that nationalisation of land and its resources would be certain to stamp out initiative and real progress, and he felt very strongly that unless land was made available for public purposes easily, cheaply, and rapidly when it was wanted the demand for nationalisation of land would gain the day.

HARROW'S WAR MEMORIAL.

Viscountess Rhonda, at Harrow School recently, formally opened the Harrow, Wealdstone, and district War Memorial Hostel, which has been established at a cost of £3,000. Towards the amount named £770 has been raised. Referring to the Ministry of Health Bill, Lady Rhonda said she believed that the Government now realise the vast importance of looking after childhood. Her father wanted this new Ministry mainly because it would not only save life, but it would help to give children a good start in life. Health meant happiness and efficiency; it was the very foundation stone of everything.

RAPID FLYING.

It is announced from Rome that a new Italian biplane (Marchetti-Vickers Terni), piloted by Sergeant Elia Lint, has given under its official trials an average certified speed of 200.8 kilometres (126 miles) per hour. The trial were conducted at a height of 30 metres (nearly 32 yards) from the ground, so as to control the "flatness" of the flight; and flights were made both with and against the wind. The motor was 200 h.p. of the S.P.A. type used in Signor D'Annunzio's flight to Vienna. It is claimed that the average speed attained exceeds by 30 kilometres (18½ miles) the previous record under similar conditions.

MOSQUITO NETS IN ENGLAND.
The question of malaria in Norfolk and the danger of it being spread by mosquitoes from the marshes was discussed by the Blofield Guardians recently, who agreed to the purchase of mosquito nets. Dr. Carruthers (medical officer) said under the order new Local Government Board he had to see that patients were provided with efficient mosquito netting. It was the Guardian's duty to provide these. The Chairman: You may provide mosquito nets, but no one in this district will sleep under them. Dr. Carruthers suggested as a means of killing the mosquito the spreading of paraffin oil on the surface of all open water.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

Miss Muriel Pratt, the well-known actress, presiding at the annual meeting of the Performing Animals' Defence Committee, said she was a performing animal herself, and therefore knew how miserable and uncomfortable performing animals must be, quite apart from any cruelty in training. The entire lack of any form of comfort on the stage, even in London, was enough to deter most people, if they knew beforehand, from going on the stage at all. In the provinces it was 50 times worse, and the music-halls were indescribably uncomfortable. They were dirty and cold, and there was absolutely no comfort of any kind whatsoever. It was impossible to get food, and the whole life of the stage was painful and horrible.

WEBER
PIANOS

An Upright piano with
the tone of a grand.
Specially manufactured
for this climate.

Cash or easy terms.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

Ask for the Original



The oldest and one of the best
Brandy Houses in the Trade.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents for China

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16 QUEEN'S ROAD

GENERAL NEWS.

DEMORALISING THE DOCTORS.

Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons recently that the number of doctors in the Army last November was 11,000 and of nurses 23,000. The numbers now are 9,500 and 20,000. He was not satisfied with the rate of the demoralisation of the doctors and nurses, and had given instructions that every effort should be made to increase the rate. Now that the fighting was over they did not want all these medical men in the Army when their service was so much required at home.

LAWN TENNIS DRAW.

According to a Reuter's message from Sydney the draw for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup (held by Australasia) is as follows: Belgium plays Great Britain, and the winner meets France. Belgium, although they have never been strong enough to hope to win the cup, were among the earliest supporters of the competition, and have entered on numerous occasions. In Paul de Borman, who has often played for them, they have the keenest of sportsmen, who is mainly responsible for their sustained enthusiasm. De Borman is now in the veteran stage, but it is said that Belgium has much promising talent, and in W. H. Duvivier a player likely to reach the very front rank.

MARVELLOUS CURES.

Mr. W. S. London, hon. sec. to the Middlesex War Pensions Committee, who has visited the Stale Hynde Military Hospital, Newton Abbot (where functional disorders are treated with great success), says in his report:—"I must severely tax the credulity of my readers. I must confess I should regard the writer of a report such as this as a person who was drawing upon his imagination for his facts, had I not seen the events I relate." He reports on cures he saw effected. A man paralysed in his legs for two years and quite dumb

was made to speak in ten minutes and was cured of his paralysis in an hour and a half. Another man's voice was restored in seven minutes. A man bent nearly double with nephritis was relieved of the severe pain he suffered, and after 20 minutes' treatment was able to stand upright. A man of 26 was cured of a squint which he had had for 10 years. Text books lay it down that if a squint continues for more than six years it is permanent.

RECTOR'S SCIOIDE.

A strange letter from the Rev. Edward Aldous Lane, 54, rector of Watfield, a village near Ipswich, whose body was recovered off Waterloo Bridge recently, was read at the inquest at Westminster. A brother of the clergyman said that the latter had been suffering from some mental trouble of a religious character. He had said that he did not consider himself fit to be a clergyman. The air raids affected his mind greatly. The letter which was found on the body and was partly obliterated, was addressed to the Bishop. It read:—"I completely broke down, and was taken to Groydon by my brother, where the full awful truth came upon me that I had done wrong all my life by earning all the money. . . . I was ordained in 1893. I do not believe I had an inward call. I pressed through the Ordination service, thinking that perhaps circumstances had brought. . . . Relatives pressed me to Ordination. I first realised my mistake in 1900. I had been a most awful. . . . I did not realise it until a month ago, and the fear of the police makes me suicidal. May I humbly ask your lordship's guidance, as I wish to give myself into custody? I have laid myself open to legal penalty." Mr. Oddie, the coroner, said that that document showed that the rector's mind had entirely gone and there was no doubt that he drowned himself. A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word

WANTED.

WANTED.—A qualified pharmacist Apply stating qualification, and salary required to Box No. 144 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced Master for a British vessel trading to Hongkong. Good record essential. Also a chief Engineer for the same steamer. Apply in writing stating previous record and experience c/o Post Office Box No. 243.

WANTED.—Captain for British Steamer Apply GERMINAL CIGAR STORE 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WANTED.—Shipping Clerk, and general office assistant (preferably Chinese) with a thorough knowledge of shipping, invoicing & typewriting. Candidates must have held a similar position in some other export house. Only persons with the above qualifications will be considered. Good opportunity for a right man Apply Box 140 Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"Derrington" No. 8 Peak Road, furnished, from 1st June. 8 rooms and 2 tennis Courts. Apply Linstead & Davis.

TO BE LET.—A 5 roomed house in Conduit Road from 1st May next. For particulars apply to

H. M. H. NEMAZER.

1, Des Vaux Road.

LOST.

LOST.—One Aberdeen Scotch Terrier Licence 833. Finder will be suitably rewarded if he returns the dog to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN
SAFE
STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY
ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186
AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGGNOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong Telephone No. 1239 & 2230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China Telephone No. 3345.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

Save Your Eyes
THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.
N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.
14 Queen's Road, Central.

NOTICE

PROVISIONS

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW ZEALAND

Galantine of Veal, Ham, Tongue 60c. per tin.
Cambridge Sausages 1 lb tin 60c. " "
Oxford " " 80c. " "
Irish " " 80c. " "
Picnic Pies " " 80c. " "
Pork Pies " " 80c. " "
Chicken & Ham in Jelly " " 90c. " "
Boar's Head Brawn " " 80c. " "
Ox Tongues " " \$3.00 and \$4.25 " "
White Bait in 1 lb. in " " \$1.00 " "
Scotch Haggis " " 80c. " "
Potted Meats in 5 oz. tins " " 30c. " "
"IXL" Fruit in tins. Cherries, Plums,
Apricots, Peaches, per tin 35c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE UNITED BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
Being AGENTS for the above
COMPANY, we are prepared
to issue POLICIES against
MARINE RISKS at current
rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Prince's Buildings,
General Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.,
Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew, Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tasteful and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Ensures Good Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

VICENTE ATIENZA.

18 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Tel. K15

WE SELL EVERYTHING IN
THE MUSIC LINE.

JAMES LAU & CO.

TEL. NO. 2816.

26 WYNHAM STREET

DEWAR'S WHISKIES

EXTRA SPECIAL
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
AND
WHITE LABEL

SOLE AGENTS:

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

DEATH.

BROWN.—On 14th April, at Suva, Fiji, Leslie Brown, father of Mrs. F. Bevington.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Reuter's message to hand yesterday informed us that the Chinese Delegation at Paris had received a communique from the Peking Government explaining the Chinese demand for the nullification of Japan's twenty-one demands, made upon China during the third year of the Yuan Shih-kai Presidency. When we recall the circumstances under which these demands were made, and the apparent harsh and arbitrary attitude taken by the Japanese in the matter, it is difficult to see what obstacle there can be in the way of the nullification of the demands, or on what grounds China's request should be refused. The whole affair appeared, at the time, very much as if Japan had taken advantage of a peculiar situation unfairly to enrich herself at China's expense. During the three years of Yuan's Presidency, China had made appreciable strides in every direction and in view of what has happened since his death, those three years stand out as a bright spot on a very darkened career. In education, conservancy, forestry, sound government; indeed, on every hand, was to be observed progress. It may be true that Yuan worked upon the principle of the end justifying the means, and that the means he used may have been open to question at times, but his ends were sound, as the results proved.

The foundations thus laid for future progress began to crumble before the seething tide of political unrest created by the presentation of the Japanese demands. They caused disruption in the Peking political camp which finally resolved itself into two parties, the Monarchists, whose activities were centred in what was known as the Chouan Hui, and the Republicans; and from that time Yuan Shih-kai's power and influence began to wane. The Chouan Hui rigorously pressed on their propaganda for robbing Yuan in the purple and ermine, whereby the hands of the Republicans were greatly strengthened. It has always been a problem as to why Yuan allowed the Chouan Hui to continue its propaganda, thereby tacitly agreeing with the proposal to make him Emperor. Whether it was another part of his schemes for progress, by gaining added power, it is difficult to say, but, as is well known, the matter was settled by Yuan's death, and since that time progress in China has been conspicuous by its absence. Stagnation and disruption set in with the downfall of Yuan, which "synchronised" with the presentation of the Japanese demands.

China also asks for the restoration of Shantung, which, again, appears to be a just demand. Since the taking of Tsingtau, Japan, whose avowed object was to hold the territory for China, has made Shantung a centre of Japanese activities and influence, to which procedure she has no moral or technical right. With regard to a like request in connection with Korea, here there are difficulties. If there is to be any change at all, the question of Korean independence must be seriously considered, as to whether the Koreans should not be allowed to advance into the last stages of preparation for autonomy. From what we have heard and read of Japan's methods in Chosen, we find very little to warrant that stage being entered into under the guidance of the Japanese. The disclosures of Dr. Richard Arthur Bolt, in a pamphlet, and reprinted in the *National Review* (China) some few years ago, lead one to think that the ripening of the fruit of self-government on the Korean political vine, under the clouded skies of Japanese influence, would be a long and difficult process, and even then the fruit would be likely to shrivel and rot for lack of light. Whether the ripening process would be any the more speedy in the Chinese propagating box is doubtful. China has first to show that she can bring her own fruit to maturity before she can be entrusted with the culture of her neighbour's orchards.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

If Hongkong business men ever need a certificate that they are essentially conservative and thoroughly steeped in "old custom," all they will have to do will be to refer enquirers to the decision reached by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, rejecting the proposal to put a daylight saving scheme into force. But in this case, the progressive members of the commercial community will have to share the odium which rightfully belongs to the "old fogeys." Here we had a most sensible plan put forward—one which has been tried with success in all parts of the world—and yet the "As it Was in the Beginning," is "Now and Ever Shall Be" apostles, set their teeth against it and promptly killed it. Some of these misguided and eminently contented people would probably tell us that what suits England and America would not do for the peculiar conditions prevailing here. Then what about Shanghai, where the thing has been tested and found in no sense wanting? We don't like to cry down our own people, but it has often been said that Shanghai is miles ahead of Hongkong in modernity and general enterprise. After last evening's piece of silliness, we shall feel inclined to believe the assertion.

THE NEXT STEP.

We do not intend to go over the whole ground again, showing the manifest advantages of the scheme propounded. We have already done that in previous comment. The arguments of the opponents of the proposal are scarcely worth answering; they are the same stock statements that were trotted out at Home, based on imaginary fears, with nothing in the way of experience to back them up. Perhaps the critics will tell us how Shanghai happens to have found the idea to work so well if it is really so dangerous and generally upsetting. We have had occasion to hear a deal of comment on the scheme since it was mooted, and the bulk of public opinion, especially amongst employees, is, we should say, decidedly in favour of the change. In view of the narrowness of the majority at last evening's meeting we feel that the subject should not be allowed to rest where it is. Are these twenty-three employers to decide the question for the whole Colony, especially as there were twenty-one holding the opposite view? We trust that the sponsors of the movement here—men of common sense and progressive views—will get together and arrange a thorough plebiscite on the question. This could easily be done, voting cards being supplied to every employee and every employer of all the European firms. Then we should really know the true state of feeling on the matter.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

Hongkong's latest problem—what is the most suitable War Memorial?—has been exercising the minds of local puzzle solvers, expert indeed, by reason of their long acquaintance with this land of enigmas. Many, and varied have been the suggestions calculated to set our minds at rest that one day we shall be able to gaze upon a suitable work which will adequately exemplify Hongkong's unforgetfulness of the successful end of the greatest of all wars. It is not our purpose here to add another suggestion to the long list already on file. Indeed, the ground has been well covered and he would be a genius who could give us a fresh idea. Our object is to briefly refer to those proposals which have already been put forward, for it is certain that one of them will eventually be selected. But the trouble is that practically every suggestion made embodies a work, the carrying out of which should have depended on the celebration of victory in a world war. The whole gamut comprises a list of evils in the Colony that should have been remedied years ago. However, if only one of these evils is removed, even though it is in the shape of a war memorial, something will have been accomplished. Therefore, if we are to proceed on this basis, might not all these evils be paraded up, as it were, and the greatest selected for remedy? Then we shall have the puzzle solved—Hongkong's War Memorial would be the remedying of the greatest existing evil in the Colony in the year 1919. That's one way of looking at it, anyhow.

DAY BY DAY.

WANT A JOKE'S IDEA OF A GOOD JOKE IS ONE ON THE OTHER FELLOW.

The river at Kowloon has risen about two-and-a-half feet during the past few days. The natives in the district anticipate very heavy floods this year.

We understand that, by special request, a matinee production of "Let Us Forget" is to be given at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday. The public will no doubt appreciate this further opportunity of witnessing a remarkable film.

Yesterday's health return shows three cases of bubonic plague (one fatal), two of small-pox (both non-fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal meningitis. All were Chinese except the small-pox cases, in which the sufferers were Lascars.

Two Chinese were this morning remanded in Police custody for a week by Mr. R. E. Lindell on a charge of aiding and abetting others not in custody to impersonate two assisted emigrants to the Dutch East Indies by the steamer Van Waerijck on the 12th instant.

A Chinese was to-day sent to prison for four weeks for misappropriating a sum of \$45 which was entrusted to him by his employer for a business transaction. He said his employer handed him only \$20. Of this sum he took \$18, being short of money, and the balance he paid for coolie hire.

The Mau Shai Temple, or Emperor's Temple, known as the Palace of Ten Thousand Ages, located inside the city wall at Tsing Shui Hon Street, Canton, being used for some time as the Canton Confucian Temple, was partly demolished by force by the authorities yesterday, disregarding the many protests lodged by old officials and non-archaists. The Canton Municipality, in order to execute its plan for general city reform and improvement, could not any longer permit opposition.

A well-dressed Chinese who was arrested on the Amakusan Maru for being in possession of 74 taels of loose opium was today brought before Mr. G. N. Orme on remand. Mr. E. L. Agassiz, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client's story was the usual one—that he was given the opium to carry. This story, Mr. Agassiz said, would not have much force, by reason of the frequency with which it was advanced. A small fine, however, would meet the present case, as his client was a respectable man coming from a respectable family. Mr. Orme inflicted a fine of \$500 or, in default, three months' hard labour.

A curious story of an unknown thief who snatched a purse containing \$5 in small coins from a Chinese farmer who had come to Hongkong to find work, was told at the Magistrate's today to Mr. R. E. Lindell. A Chinese whom the farmer thought had committed the theft was arrested and charged with the crime. The farmer said he was walking along Cleverly Street when he felt some body spit on his back. At the same moment, the defendant who was walking near, and who seemed very polite and very solicitous for the farmer, directed the latter's attention to a spot showing that he had been spat upon. Whilst the farmer was looking round, the defendant, it was alleged, extracted the purse from the farmer's girdle. The farmer told his Worship that he saw the defendant pass the purse on to another man whom he pursued but was unable to catch. On returning to the spot where he had left the defendant, he still saw him standing there. "He waited for you to come back so that he might be arrested?" sarcastically remarked Mr. Lindell. The defendant was discharged, it being considered that there was something "fishy" about the whole story.

MODERN MODES.



NOVEL ONE PIECE DRESS. PANEL BACK AND FRONT WITH STRIPED SIDE PANELS

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Despite the fact that all Paris is wearing short skirts, both in suits and dresses, there is no indication that American frocks will follow that trend. This is going to be the year of the skirt, but in America there is no hint of the Parisian brevity in their make-up. Ruffled they are with myriads of little pinked ruffles, running horizontal or perpendicular as the case may be, in the morning or afternoon frocks; narrow at the ankles and draped or bouffant at the hips, almost suggesting the "barrel" variety, they appear in evening dance frocks; narrow they are with severe little plaits at the belt in suits, and are often slit at the sides or in the back; but there seems to be no indication that they will rise above eight inches from the ground or descend lower than four. Over-skirts are still popular and the harem skirt effect with its gathered hem held by an elastic band is also in evidence.

Either pleated or tube skirts are worn for sports, and the pockets are either patch or slit. But variety ends not here. Time was when a blouse and skirt combination did not survive the morning. Now that is all changed. Beautiful and costly materials have entered into the making of these sport skirts, such as will render them charming and fitting for almost any occasion. Aside from the customary pleated plaid and striped skirts, there is a fascinating assortment of models in soft, shimmering tricolette, dainty foulard and sleek baronet silk.

Tricolette, foulard, crepe de chine, baronet, georgette, organdie, lustrella, taffeta—you wonder if there ever were before such materials, and dimly try to imagine if the old fabrics of fairy tales saracen, samite, damask, camel, barracan, fustian, ever approximated the loveliness of these.

SINGAPORE SHARE TRANSACTION.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. Justice Woodward has delivered judgment for the plaintiff, for \$1,780, damages \$500 and costs in a case in which Chay Beng Soon, Secretary to Messrs. Macphail and Co. share and exchange brokers, claimed from Mr. Kwan Kleef share broker, damages for breach of contract for non delivery of certain Ulu Piah shares as contracted for by him.

Round and square are the general cut of the necks. One charming little morning dress was of organdie and net; an extremely fine blue and white checked organdie sprinkled sparsely with tiny rose-buds, sashed with a deep rose-colour sateen, while through the skirt and in a square pattern in the waist were let in inch-wide insertions of rose-coloured net. Elbow-length sleeves completed the design. Another frock combines crepe de chine and net, and still another brown and white checked handkerchief linen with crash. One navy blue tricolette street dress followed accurately a Chinese model, with rousing jacket, buttoned on the side, with flared kimono sleeves, showing a lining of brilliantly embroidered Chinese satin.

Embroidered in beads, silks, wool, and chenille are the afternoon dresses of chiffon in particularly beautiful varieties. This year, it would seem, is still carrying out the claim begun last season, that figured chiffons are probably the most becoming fabrics for afternoon wear for both young and old. Navy blue and beige are still very popular colours for the early models and there were also some becoming styles in black and white and soft grays.

Evening gowns? "Quaintness is the note struck in the frocks for evening wear. Skirts are narrow at the hem, overskirted and draped with most of the fullness gathered to one side. Gold and silver embroidery continues popular. Ruffles, ruffles, and ruffles, picoté, pinked, and edged with gold or silver thread, characterise these."

There is something fascinating about the new suits, for they appear to have struck the happy style of simplicity which does not entail sombreness and neutral colours which are not negative. Coats are either a box or gathered loosely at the waist with a tied belt, and most are three-quarter length.

The defendant contended that the words "as soon as possible" used in the contract did not specify any particular date for delivery, and there was therefore, no breach.

His Lordship, hearing the evidence adduced and the arguments of Mr. Mandell for the plaintiff and Mr. A. de Mello for the defendant, found that there was a breach of contract on the part of the defendant, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the difference in the price of the shares between the contract date and the date of non delivery. [Singapore Free Press.]

THE CHERNIAVSKY TRIO.

CONCERT AT THEATRE ROYAL.

The first concert of their season in Hongkong was given at the Theatre Royal, last night, by the Cherniavsky Trio. A large proportion of local devotees to music were present and they had the pleasure of listening to three artists who are absolute masters of their respective instruments—piano, violin and cello. The appreciation of the musicians' high qualities was fully demonstrated by the audience, for each player was called upon for encores and the applause was in the nature of an ovation.

The first item on the programme was a trio for violin, piano and cello, in D. Minor (Op. 52) by the Russian composer, Arensky. The composition consists of three movements and is most exacting from a technical point of view and contains many pitfalls for individual excess. The trio, however, was most perfectly balanced. Never, even during the fortissimo allegro passages (all three movements are of high tempo) did any individual player exceed that restraint which was so imperative that the theme should not be lost by undue emphasis of any instrument, and the performance was a masterly rendering of a masterly composition. The next item, a violincello solo by Mischel Cherniavsky, exceeded all expectations. The solo consisted of three items demanding abilities of the highest genius, but the player had no trouble. His body of tone, command of harmonics and double-stop were astonishing. The whole performance was above criticism.

Jan Cherniavsky, in his piano-forte solos, showed himself to be equally master of his instrument. His rendering of the four Chopin items was perfect. He possesses a wonderfully delicate touch and his playing of the C. Minor Study (Op. 10, No. 12) was an extraordinary exhibition of technique, combined with marvellous phrasing powers. The work for the left hand in this composition is of a most exacting nature, but the piece was played perfectly. The pianist displayed a power that was not suspected, judging from the delicate manner in which he dealt with the other items, and his rendering of the Resurrection Polonaise could compare favourably with that of a Wilhelm Backhaus. The soloist gave a fine rendering of a Chopin Valse as an encore.

Leo Cherniavsky, in his violin concerto, F. sharp major (Ernst) proved himself to be a masterly player and possessed of a technique to be envied by front rank players. His tone, however, at times, was inclined to be a trifle thin, but that this was not a permanent defect was disclosed in many passages and his double stopping in octaves was wonderfully true and clear.

The rendering of the composition, on the whole, showed the player to be just as perfect a master of his instrument as are his brothers, of theirs. The programme was concluded by two trios, at the conclusion of which the players were greeted with tremendous rounds of applause.

Another concert is to be given to-morrow night, whilst two extra recitals have been arranged for Saturday and Tuesday next.

PENANG BISLEY.

The two outstanding features of the Penang Bisley were the fine shooting of Mr. C. Mearns, of Caledonia, who, notwithstanding being minus the left arm, made 80 at 200, 500 and 600 yards and 82 at 800 and 1,000 yards. A special prize was awarded him for shooting so pluckily under every disadvantage. Mr. Mearns was a shot of repute up North before he met his misfortune in the war. The other feature, says the *Penang Gazette*, was the fine shot at long ranges put up by Mr. A. E. T. Murray, i.e., 98 out of a H.P.S. 105.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

NEW ARRIVAL
SUMMER PYJAMAS.

Fine cotton Pyjamas with Fast color Stripes \$3.25 suit.

Best quality Crepe with Fast color Stripes \$3.75 suit.

Best quality Crepe Plain white \$3.75 suit.

Fine muslin with Fast color Stripe \$5.50 to \$6.50 suit.

White Silk & Pongee \$8.50 suit.

SPECIAL VALUE

A NEW LOT OF

AERTEX PYJAMAS

Price \$4.00 to \$5.50 suit.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road, and D'Aguilar Street.

TELEPHONE 1355.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE PEAK TRAM.

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged to you for allowing space in your valuable paper for the following:

Yesterday afternoon my little Pekinese dog was unfortunately left behind on Barker Road tram station and it was thought it would find its way back to the house. However, on coming home late in the afternoon I found the dog was still absent and several servants were therefore despatched in different directions on the Peak in order to trace its whereabouts but without success. Finally we were informed by telephone, by a very kind-hearted lady, that a small black and white dog, believed to be ours, had apparently been killed by the Peak tram, as it was seen lying in a mutilated condition at Barker Road Station. I immediately telephoned to the Peak tram station and on inquiry it was confirmed by, as far as I could make out, the chief tram collector, who stated that a dog answering the description of my dog had been killed on the line that afternoon. Before I had mentioned my name, I was asked whether I was Mr. Sorensen, so it was quite clear to me that it was known to the tram staff that I was the owner of the dog. On my asking whether the Peak Police had been informed, the answer was "No", and I told him, then that the least that could be expected was that either the Police or the owner be informed of such happenings immediately, if for no other reason than to relieve owners of such unfortunate dogs from further anxiety and trouble to find them.

Later on in the evening, one of the Chinese ticket collectors, at an interview at the tram station, stated that numerous dogs were killed in such a manner but they never used to report such occurrences. It was also ascertained that the running-over had occurred immediately below Barker Road station by the up-going tram early in the afternoon, and it was stated at the same time that the car could not be stopped when nearing the station, as the signal would be taken to indicate ordinary stopping at the station.

Now, what I wish to mention is that, in this instance, a dog only was killed, although it was a valuable one, but it is not possible that next time it might be a child run over, and if it is really so that the tram cannot be stopped the moment it is required to do when approaching the inter-stations, would it not be justified in requiring the Company to have a guard at such an important station as Barker Road, or adopting a special emergency signal whereby the car can be stopped at once, wherever or whenever this is required?

Finally, I may mention that I have no doubt the remarks of the tram collector will explain the many advertisements for dogs lost from time to time particularly by Peak owners, and if it had not been for the above mentioned lady's kind action it would this time undoubtedly have been my privilege to advertise in vain for a week or a fortnight for the dog in question.

Yours etc.,
A. S. SORESEN.

Hongkong, April 16, 1919.

HONGKONG BABIES.

Sir,—Hongkong has just had a Dog Show and Singapore has just had a Baby Show. Hongkongites appear to take more interest in dogs than in babies.

The Colony has some splendid babies, and, in order to stimulate interest in them, I venture to suggest that you should for a short period, set apart a little space in your weekly illustrated sheet for photos of our Babies.

You might even offer prizes for the best looking of these little treasures to be awarded on the judgment of a few of the Colony's leading artists.

Yours etc.,

HOMO.

Hongkong, April 15, 1919.

[We thank our correspondent for the suggestion, but as the merits of the little ones would probably be a ticklish question to decide merely by photographic reproductions, perhaps the end in view would be best served by the arranging of a Hongkong Baby Show. Perhaps Mr. Beavis would inaugurate the movement!—Ed. H. K. T.]

AFTER THE MONEY.

A CHINESE IN TROUBLE.

The interesting history of a Chinese family was revealed at the Magistrate's today, when a Chinese was charged with assaulting a young Chinese woman. Inspector Macdonald had charge of the case.

It appears that the defendant was brought up in the young woman's family which was of a wealthy class, living in Cheung Chau. On the death of the young woman's father, it was found that several unsuccessful speculations which the old man had indulged in before his death, had landed the family in ruin. The half-dozen wives which wealth had brought to the old man during his life time, being thus left without means, had to go each her own way to earn a living. The young woman in the present case fell in with an Indian, and in time she became Sabib's wife. All seems to have gone well until the defendant entered the young woman's home and demanded money. He upbraided her with many sneers for marrying an Indian, and to appease him, the young woman constantly gave him money, but he was not satisfied. He wanted her to marry an old Chinese who, though old and ugly, had plenty of money. But there came an event which put a stop to the defendant's schemes of self-enrichment. On March 7, he went to the house and pointing a revolver at the woman, declared that he would kill her and her husband. The Police, who had received information of the affair, arrested him yesterday.

The villain in the story was today sent to prison for 14 days.

"THE CRUCIFIXION."

As announced in another column, Stainer's devotional work, "The Crucifixion," will be sung by a chorus of about 80 voices in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening at 9.15 p.m. As it is likely that the church will be crowded to its utmost capacity, those desirous of attending should arrive early in order to ensure seats.

A short organ recital, commencing at 8.45 p.m., will be given whilst the congregation is assembling, when the following pieces will be played by Mr. J. W. White, the acting-organist:—

Funeral March.

W. Faulkes.

"Seraph's Strain."

W. Woistenholme.

Requiem Aeternam.

Basil Harwood.

Choral Prelude on "O come and mourn." C. H. P. Parry.

At the conclusion of the singing of "The Crucifixion" a collection will be taken in aid of the Organ Fund, and it is hoped that the response will be so liberal that the splendid instrument will be freed from debt.

COST OF THE CITY POLICE.

The estimated expenditure for the maintenance of the London City Police for the current year is £238,640, of which the ratepayers will provide £190,912 and the Corporation £47,728. In 1891 the total was £120,460.

KEEP TO THE PAVEMENT.

INTERESTING POLICE PROSECUTION.

At the Police Court yesterday, Jose Maria d'Almeida Bonifacio was charged on remand before Mr. G. N. Orme with assaulting Indian constable No. 519 whilst the latter was on duty in Pender Street.

Mr. W. E. L. Sheehan, on behalf of counsel, cross-examined the constable for a similar offence.

It was alleged that defendant assaulted the constable because the latter objected to his crossing the road at the Hongkong Hotel. There was no regulation by which pedestrians were required to walk on the pavement. The complainant had had instructions from the C.S.P. to see that this was done.

Mr. Sheehan said his instructions were that the constable pushed his client to the pavement. He then seized his hands from behind, because he remonstrated with him, and from a marked his client to the Police Station.

The defendant, in the witness box, substantiated his solicitor's statement. He said that he was crossing the street to the verandah of the Hongkong Hotel when the Indian constable called out to him to keep to the pavement. As he thought that this order was no reference to him, he continued his way, until he was roughly and in an undignified manner, seized by the constable and brought to the Police Station.

The defendant's evidence was corroborated by Mr. T. A. Dixon.

Mr. Sheehan said that the public could freely cross the road, and forcing people into the verandah was absolutely illegal. The C. S. P.'s instruction was not an established law. The constable was not justified in handling his client so roughly.

His Worship said he believed that defendant took no notice of complainant's order and consequently an altercation ensued. He did not accept defendant's statement of being assaulted. A fine of \$9 was imposed.

WAR COMFORTS.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Report of work done in March by the Hongkong Branch of the above Guild:—

City Hall Work Party, under Mrs. Stabb.—279 vests, 84 pyjamas, 19 shirts, 2 kimono bedjackets, 5 pairs ladies' knickers, 1 girl's dress, 61 boys' overalls, 25 babies vests, 24 milk covers, 236 handkerchiefs and 99 pairs pants.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Loureiro.—10 pairs socks, 12 mufflers, 1 sweater, 72 khaki handkerchiefs, 240 jug covers, 6 mosquito nets, 24 mops, 22 knitted scrubbers, 8 eye bandages, 1,524 rolled bandages, and 1,440 sponge swabs.

Peak Club Work Party, under Mrs. Harston.—192 roller bandages, 30 dysentery pads, 12 pneumonia jackets, 8 gauze many tail bandages and 3 flannellette stump bandages.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAVE YOUR

CLOTHING, FURS & CARPETS

by storing them in our Cold Stores for the Summer months

where no moths or vermin can attack them. For particulars

as to packing and rates apply to:—

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

St. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

MACHINERY MERCHANTS
"FRISCO STANDARD" MARINE ENGINES, "COPPER
QUEEN" BELTING, "SKOOKUM" PACKING, ELECTRIC
MOTORS, GENERATORS AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

DYES.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 15.

The rejection of Japan's amendment to the League of Nations Covenant by the European Conference, most favourable in diplomatic and official circles.

The American Minister has left for Shanghai, presumably to offer friendly advice to both peace delegations.

Telegrams from Korea indicate that the situation there is worse than represented. Korean Peers have renounced their titles and all have joined the movement.

Shanghai, April 15.

The Peace Conference discussed principles regarding reorganization questions, which included all outstanding questions and the South West military expenses. In the afternoon, committee meetings were held to consider military and administrative questions. It is reported that the committee has finished studying that portion of the administrative question relating to local self-government and also that portion of the military question left over on the 15th instant. The Committee is expected to submit its report to the conference to-day.

Owing to opposition, Hui Saiying has postponed his trip to the South Sea Islands to solicit subscription for the 8th Year Bonds. He may go later, on some other pretext.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE
CHURCH.

At the Representative Church Council at Church House, Westminster, recently, on the proposition of the Bishop of Lichfield, it was resolved that women be eligible for membership of the proposed national assembly. The Bishop of Hereford said that every step in the recognition of the equal rights of women in the Church forced forward a decision on the question as to whether the Church could continue to shut women out from the priesthood and the episcopate.

The Bishop of London characterized the fear that a woman priesthood would result from the proposition as a bogey. The whole episcopate was determined in its opposition to a woman priesthood.

HONGKONG'S CHAMPION
DOG.

A FINE PEDIGREE.

It is one thing to hold a Dog Show in a place like Hongkong but it is quite a different story when it comes to securing the services of competent judges. That Hongkong has been particularly fortunate in this matter is proved by the award of the Championship for the best dog in the show, at last Saturday's judging, when the honours went to Mr. A.K. Taylor's fox terrier "Dunedoo Darkie." That the judges were men who knew their business is shown by a perusal of the animal's pedigree and past records, which, of course, were known only to Mr. Taylor prior to the judging. The opinion was expressed that the dog had too much black, but his sire is similarly marked. The pedigree shows four generations of fine stock.

"Dunedoo Darkie" was born on June 4, 1918, and was bred by Mr. H. Hudson, of Dunedoo, N.S.W. The terrier won two thirds at the Illawarra Fox Terrier Club's show, on Nov. 30th 1918; the Judge being Mr. J.F. Young, and three reserve fourths at the Fox Terrier Club of New South Wales, on January 18th, 1919; the Judge being Mr. W. Houghton. These were the only times the dog was exhibited. His sire, "Southboro Symbol" won the cup at the Fox Terrier Club show, Nottingham, 1916; two firsts and reserve challenge, Cheltenham; four firsts at Leicester and seven firsts at Swansea. He also took five challenge cups in Australia, in 1918, including Queensland and Victoria. "Dunedoo Darkie's" dam, "Lady Diddle," is a winner of several firsts at various fox terrier shows.

The award of last Saturday therefore should satisfy any who might be inclined to think that the judging was not of an expert character.

TRY THEM TONIGHT.

Once you have used Pinkettes, the tiny gentle-as-nature laxatives, you will never go back to Salts, Oil, or drastic purgative pills.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation and thus cure biliousness, "liver," sick headaches, coated tongue, foulsmelling breath; they clear the skin. Of chemists, or post free at 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seeburn Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

Sleep in comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping suits.

They are made of a cool thin fabric that lets the air through, and we stock them in either the short or full length styles.

SHORT SLEEVES
KNEELENGTH
\$2.25

ALL
SIZE 3
IN
STOCK

LONG SLEEVES
FULL LENGTH
\$4.50

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346



We have now a full stock of

RAINCOATS

IN MANY SMART STYLES.

"MATTAMAC"

THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE.

(Weight about one pound)

PRICE \$5.00.

"PARAMATTA"

(IN NICE FAWN & GREEN SHADES.)

\$22.50 & \$25.00.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

S LK OILSKINS & SOU' WESTERS

COLUMBIA
RECORDS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS
GIVE MORE FAMOUS
ARTISTES, AND MORE
PERFECT RECORDING
THAN ANY RECORDS
AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

SINGON & CO.
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1880.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA AND APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA STRAITS,
COLOMBO & PORT SAID

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a.cut	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	16 Apr., noon.	due Bombay about 1st May	
FOR SHANGHAI, MANJI & KOBE Etc.			

*WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, Agents, HONGKONG.



PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	1 May.	19 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	29 May.	16 June.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPERESS OF ASIA	
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	
MONTEAGLE	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, mail, and reservation of accommodation, and for full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each,
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" 23rd April.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" 21st May.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" 14th April.

For New York via the Panama Canal.

s.s. "ECLIPSE" 14th April.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers can not be improved. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—34, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world,
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Yokosuka M. T. 12,340	{ MON., 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Kamakura M. T. 12,410	{ FRI., 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Iyo Maru T. 12,330 Atsuta M. T. 12,390	{ FRI., 18th Apr. at noon. { SAT., 3rd May, at noon.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Nikko M. T. 9,600	{ WED., 23rd Apr.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Toyo Maru T. Middle of April.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malac- ca and Colombo	Shinbu Maru T. THURS., 24th Apr. at 11 a.m.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Rangoon M. T. End of Apr.	

(Connecting Shanghai & Yokohama) "Wireless Telegraphy."
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOSUKA AND YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamer "Fushimi Maru."
"Ise Maru," "Kishida Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.
Best service from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru MON., 5th May, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	25th Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	29th Apr. from Yokohama.
YOKOSUKA MARU	3rd May.
SHIYO MARU	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	2nd May, from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	18th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong.

SKIYO MARU 3rd May.

KIYO MARU 14th July.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light

and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers.

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

June 19th, 1919. April 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP "BASSANO" 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

For to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The finishing work on the three first products of a Philippine shipyard is nearing completion and the three motor schooners will be in commission within one month, according to reports made by Captain John Hennings in charge of the Bolinao shipbuilding operations. The 105 foot schooner "J.W. Simmie," which was built at Pangasinan yards for Simmie and Griik, has been brought down to Manila and is undergoing the last touches. This will be the most powerful of the three wooden vessels, having a 130 horse power motor capable of a speed of eight knots per hour. The three ships are built of native hard wood which has qualities that are not found in wood that has been imported for marine construction. The lengths of timber cannot compare with that which comes from the high forests of the west coast of the United States, but it can be used without extensive seasoning. For ship construction it is the equal of any wood that was recently put to use in the emergency construction of the Shipping Board, according to Captain Hennings who has had extensive experience in wooden ship construction. A new ship will be put on the ways at once, which will be a new departure. This will be a steam schooner for Simmie and Griik which is expected to mark an epoch in ship construction here. The vessel is the same size as the "J.W. Simmie," but is constructed on plans that are designed to give the ship the minimum draft. A turbine engine will be brought from the United States for this craft which will, like its sisters, be placed in the inter-island trade. The new steam vessel will be 135 feet long. None of the new boats will displace more than 400 tons on account of the belief that a larger ship than that is not a paying proposition in the Philippines. It is possible that later on larger ships may be assayed for the trade with the China coast, it is believed. The plant that has been installed at Pangasinan contains machinery valued at somewhere in the neighbourhood of P250,000. Of the present trio of ships the two smaller which will be taken over by local shippers, will have motors of 100 horse power each. They are being fitted for freight and passenger accommodation, the "J.W. Simmie" being equipped with 12 state rooms. In many respects they are more up-to-date than steel ships now in use and have been equipped at a cost that discounts the old steel ships by a large margin.

DANISH BARQUE ON FIRE.
There arrived in Colombo recently the Captain and crew of a Danish barque, Bonaventura, which caught fire about 150 miles from Colombo on Sunday, the 16th March. The barque Bonaventura, 1,341 tons, built in 1892 at Arendal, and commanded by Capt. H. Harspor, set sail from Cape Town on January 4th and was expected in Colombo about the last week in February. She had a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Very little progress was made since leaving the African port, owing to unfavourable weather conditions and consequently the speed of the vessel did not exceed three knots an hour. Seventy one days from Cape Town, on the 16th inst., volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the ventilators. It was about 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon and the barque was 48 degrees N. and 82 degrees E. Efforts were made by the crew to locate the fire, but the work was difficult owing to the heat, and eventually water was pumped into the hatch. On the following day there was an explosion and the main hatch was blown to pieces. The two lifeboats were got ready and as much food as was possible was stored in it as well as water. The Captain decided to leave the ship, a second explosion having occurred, and the crew took to the boats, but returned to the ship thrice to fight the flames. On the morning of Wednesday last having taken the ship's papers, compass, log book, etc., the Captain and crew left in the boats with a view to reaching Colombo, and when they had been adrift four days in the open sea, they sighted the m.s. St. Martinique, a Danish motor boat which was on her way from Bombay to Singapore. The ship came to a halt when she sighted the life boats and the Captain and crew were taken aboard. On nearing Colombo, Capt. Peterson, the Master of the St. Martinique, signalled for a pilot and the Captain and crew rejoined the life boats and were towed into harbour by the pilot's launch. The St. Martinique resumed her voyage to Singapore.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	20th Apr. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	21st Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	24th Apr. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthips. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tain-tao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April 15, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijuanas	Java	In port	25th Apr.	Java
Tijuwong	Java	22nd Apr.	29th Apr.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	1st May		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 15th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Haitan ... A. H. Stewart ... SUN., 20th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via Swatow Hopsang

MANILA ... Loongsang

SHANGHAI ... Loongsang

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Kwoisang

Kobe ... Kwoisang

Kobe ... Kwoisang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHANGHAI ... Chaksang

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer "INARO MARU" Monday, 5th May.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said. BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via SPORE. "INARO MARU" Monday, 5th May.

"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SISEN MARU" Wednesday, 8th May.
SYDNEY, MELB. URNE—Monthly service calling at AUCE LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOHSHO MARU" Wednesday, 16th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP. LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKKAICHI.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 9th April.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 22nd April.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Moon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 20th April.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"KENKON MARU" Wednesday, 16th April.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

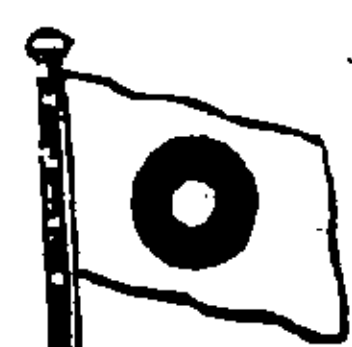
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 149 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERLIN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2888 & 2998. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Loading Cargo.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th April.	18th April.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 38.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be de patched on the 14th May to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

Having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, the 15th instant will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 18th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 9th inst. at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's and/or the Company's Godown.

All claims must be presented within six weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 12th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.T. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c..

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH FEET	BREADTH FEET	DEPTH FEET	WATER LEVEL	WIND LEVEL
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
WALKOR-8801					
Compassion Dock	100	20	10	10	10
ASBODERS					
Harbour Dock	100	20	10	10	10
Lowest Dock	100	20	10	10	10

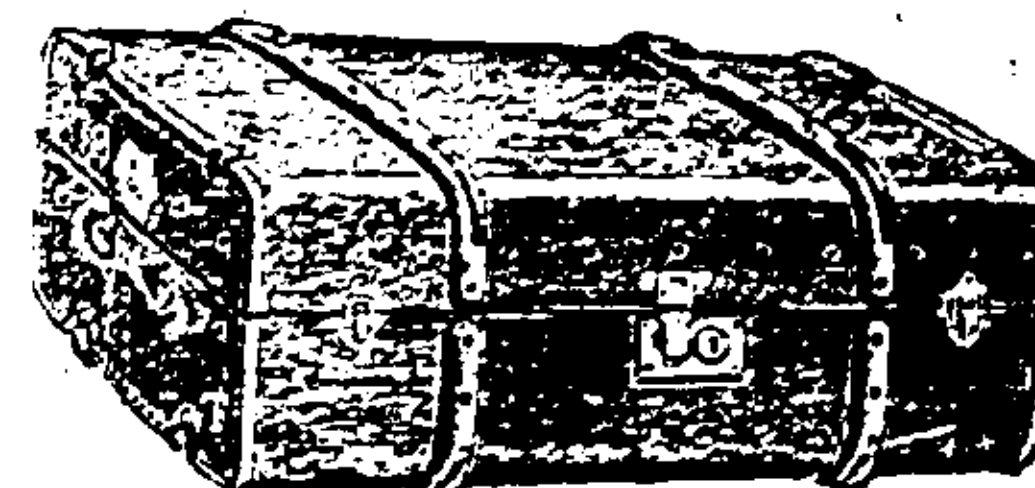
HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TRAVELLING SUIT CASES

IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR IF YOU ARE GOING HOME ON FURLOUGH
BE SURE TO GET A



FROM
SINCERE'S

LIGHT, HANDY AND MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Ordinance
No. 5 of 1913, the Exchange
Banks will be closed for the
transaction of Public Business on
Friday, Saturday and Monday,
the 18th, 19th and 21st instant.
Hongkong, April 14th, 1919.

GOOD FRIDAY & EASTER
MONDAY HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—This Department
will be entirely closed on
Friday the 18th April. It will be
open for all purposes till noon on
the following Saturday, Sun-day
and Monday. Licensed Ware-
houses will be entirely closed on
those dates.

(Ed.) D. W. TRATMAN,

Superintendent,

Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, April 14th, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CRITIC PRINCE is due to
arrive here from New York towards the
end of April.

The American & Manchuria Line
S.S. TITABOEM left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the
4th March, and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 30th May.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. TENYO MARU left
San Francisco March 24th, and is due to
arrive at this Port on April 22nd.

The S. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA
left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 5th
April, and is due at Vancouver on or
about the 16th April.

The P. & O. S.S. HEJAZ left Singapore
for this Port on the 9th instant, with the
outward English Mail, and is due here
on the 17th instant.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. TENYO MARU
arrived at Yokohama on the morning of
the 10th instant according to schedule
and is due at this Port 22nd inst.

The C. P. O. S.S. METHVEN sailed
from Nagasaki 5 p.m. 14th April, 1919,
and is due at Shanghai at noon, 16th
April, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong:—

Model, from Rangoon.
O. S. Orriek, (2) from Oakland,
California.

T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from
Takow.

Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from
Manila.

Vagneux, Hongkong Hotel,
from Barrelesapina.

F. F. HIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 14, 1919.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR**MERCURY GARAGE**
THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE FALLEN IDOL.

BILLY WELLS'S
INGLORIOUS DEFEAT.

Eugene Corri writes in the *Edinburgh Dispatch* of March 1 as follows:—

One will not easily forget the tragic spectacle of Billy Wells as he lay on the floor of the ring at the Holborn Stadium with his arms outstretched, Beckett, standing over him.

Lately has one seen a champion cut such a sorry figure. To be beaten in the fifth round destroys Wells's claim to the championship, but by reason of holding Lord Lonsdale's belt he can, I suppose, say that he remains the chief of his class; and it is not unlikely that if he were asked to re-enter the ring in a few days there would be those who would say, as they have said for all these years, "Now we shall see Wells re-establish himself."

I was sorry for Wells not because he was beaten—goodness knows he deserved to be beaten—but because he gave the most lamentable exhibition he has been responsible for in his checkered career.

His defeat by the first blow he received from Carpenter at the National Sporting Club might have been an accident; truly there was nothing accidental about his defeat on this occasion. He went into the fifth round against Beckett, and except in the fourth round he boxed like a novice, like a man who had lost control over himself.

I remember that Wells stands over 6 ft., that he has great physical powers, and that for one so big he is unusually fast in his footwork. But in this fight he was like a man in a dream, he could not deliver a blow properly, and it almost seemed as if he were glued to the floor.

He had forgotten all fitness, all the cleave he shows in the gymnasium. Wells, as we all do now, must realize that he is not of the stuff which makes a champion.

Why he should have developed nerves against Beckett it is impossible to say. He beat him in the Albert Hall tournament. Beckett, moreover, is just a rugged, hard-hitting boxer, and I do not suppose that he claims much artistic skill, yet Wells shivered as if he were afraid.

In fact his whole conduct in the contest would only have been excusable in the case of a novice making his first appearance in public. Wells worried himself out of all his boxing skill, and it is very considerable.

From the moment that he left his corner one felt there was no hope for him. It was the old Wells who swung his blows in a timid, halting way, who rushed in to fight when he had only to stand away and box to be certain of winning.

As for Beckett, he fought with greater gameness than I have ever known him show. He never attempted to be clever. He just made the most of his great hitting powers. In a minute or so he must have felt sure of winning.

such was the dreadful mental state of the fallen champion.

Scotland has reared not many great ring fighters, but in Tancy Lee, who at the National Sporting Club won the feather-weight championship for the third time, made Lord Lonsdale's belt his own property, and at the same time earned the right to a pension, he has one who, though not exactly brilliant, or even very clever, is in many ways quite a remarkable person.

Imagine, if you will, a little, stocky fellow, with a face perpetually flushed, eyes merry and dancing, hair thin and of a nondescript colour and affording a sparse covering to a head rather like a cannon ball. One of his ears tells stories of battles in the ring; you say "Pugilist" immediately you see him, though if Lee were asked how he lived, he would tell you that he was a worker in one of the shipyards on the Forth.

In point of years, and judged by the average age at which most fighters disappear as performers, this sturdy Scot should have been put on the shelf. He is 38, but no harder, no fitter, nor fiercer man have I come across.

For his size and weight—short of nine stone—he is a giant in miniature, and, though possibly it may not be true, I should wager that there is nothing he would sooner have than a real gruelling fight—with the gloves, of course, for like most boxers he is, outside the ring, the embodiment of docility.

He was getting on in years when he took to the fighting game, and it is astonishing when one comes to run over his career that he should win a championship. I do not know, but I shrewdly suspect that Lee has never been put through his paces by a boxing instructor. He is so much sheer ruggedness that he is of the type who take to fighting as a matter of course.

Those who follow boxing and boxers know that he was to have defended his title against Billy Fry, one of quite a crowd of "stable" presided over by a silver-haired gentleman named Ted Lewis, whose special pride is the incomparable Jimmy Wilde. But Fry, in striving to get down to the feather-weight limit—he is a big boy for this class—broke down, and there came forward as his substitute one Danny Morgan, all-Welsh of course, whom I saw some time ago beat Lee at Tony Pandy; I think it was.

If you would have the long and short of the ring, I commend you to Morgan and Lee, for the former is quite tall, very lanky, with arms like rods of steel, and a face, pale and almost sickly; whereas the Scot is cut square, and, as I have said, is short.

There were moments during the contest when I feared for Lee, for the Welshman enjoyed such physical advantages in the matter of height and reach, and was so palpably the better boxer, that the odds were that he would stop even such a tearaway, big-hearted fellow as Lee is.

But the Scot had the stamina of three men his size. He let himself be punched anyhow,

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H. K. & S. Banks s.	\$695
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	\$450
North China b.	\$190
Unions b.	\$1060
Yangtzes b.	\$235
Far Easterns b.	1. 25
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires s.	\$158
H. K. Fires s.	\$330
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	\$ 92
Steamboats b.	23 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b.	\$ 32
Indos (Def.) s.	181
Shells b.	165 1/2
Ferries s.	\$ 35
Refineries.	
Sugars s.	\$138
Malabons b.	\$ 35 1/2
Mining.	
Kailans n.	50 1/2
Langkats Comb. b.	\$ 21
Raubas b.	21 1/2
Tronohs b.	40 1/2
Urals s.	40 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. K. Wharves b.	\$124
K. Docks s.	\$153
Shai Docks b.	\$128
N. Engineerings b.	\$ 25
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals b.	\$107
H. K. Hotels b.	\$100
Land Invest. n.	\$107
H. Phreys Est. b.	\$73 1/2
K. Loan Lands b.	\$36
L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$69
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	\$242 1/2
Kung Yiks s.	\$34
Lau Kung Mow n.	\$170
Orientalis b.	\$77
Shai Cottons b.	\$175
Yangtzepeos s.	\$129 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Green Island s.	\$7.60
Borneos n.	\$13.20
C. Light & P. b. cum rights s.	\$5.1
Providents b. & s.	\$7.15
Dairy Farms b.	\$99
H. K. Electric s.	\$80
Macao Electric n.	\$83
Ropes b.	\$30
Trams, Low Level s.	\$7.00
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$7 1/2
Trams, Peak, new b. cts.	75
Laundries b.	\$34
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
U. Waterboats b.	\$13 1/2
Watsons b.	\$84 1/2
Wm. Powells b.	\$11
Wiseman's b.	\$27

Hongkong, April 16, 1919.

never winning once, and all the time chased after Morgan. Lee had more bad moments than the Welshman, and had the latter not accepted Lee's invitation to fight, instead of insisting that there should be boxing, he would probably have won.

As it was, there was precious little in it; so little that I was not surprised when the decision of my friend, Mr. John Douglas, who declared Lee to be the winner, was questioned. Personally, I think it was a good verdict, because in the matter of good, whole-some, relentless, real British fighting Lee deserved to be awarded more points than Morgan.

There was an interesting, and not an illuminating, reminder of the Jimmy Wilde-Pal Moore fight. You remember that, for reasons that I shall never be able to explain, the judges made out Moore to be the winner, and what a hullabaloo followed! Before meeting Moore, Wilde tried conclusions with an Australian soldier named Evans, about the most unorthodox boxer one could come across.

And, do you know, although the Welsh Wonder won "from here to Chicago," I happened upon not a few people, more especially Australians, who thought Evans had at least

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA CAFE

HOT X BUNS—48 cts. a dozen.

BEST BREAD—only 10 cts. a lb.

EASTER EGGS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced shipping man seeks immediate position. Capable of taking charge of correspondence and position of trust. Apply Box 145 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

The above CHURCH will be open, after repairs, on EASTER SUNDAY.

SERVICE—

8 a.m.—HOLY COMMUNION
11 a.m.—MORNING PRAYER,
HOLY COMMUNION
and SERMON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April
1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

An Assortment of Wines and Spirits

comprising:—

Wieland's Beer, Chianti, Invalid Port, Red Port, White Port, Remy Martin Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Graves Superieure, Barsac, Cerns, Haut Barsac, Sauternes, Medoc, St. Estephe, St. Julien, P. uillac, Chateau d'oulin de Soubeyran, Chateau des Carmes Haut Bion etc.

The above will be put up in lots suitable to purchasers.

On view from Tuesday, the 22nd inst

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

given Wilde the fight of his life. Well, last Monday this Evans, quite a brave boy, appeared at the National Sporting Club against an ordinary fighter named Mike Blake. And he lost. So how ridiculous was the claim, that the Australian had come near to beating Wilde in the Inter-Service Tourney, was obvious.

I hear that there is a possibility of Boy McCormick, surely a champion middle-weight of the near future, meeting Eddie McGorty, the American, who recently defeated the Canadian soldier, Sergeant Rolph.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY the 22nd April,
1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 5 Godown, of the

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. (Kowloon)

100 bags Castorseed.

225 bundles Flanks (stored in No. 14 Open Passes e).

21 logs Burnt Teak (stored in Timberyard, Kowloon Island Lot 2-1).

5 bundles Mild Steel Bars (stored in No. 1 Godown).

34 kegs Wire Nails (stored in No. 0 Godown).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB

Twelfth Athletic Meeting.

Patrons:—J. E. The Officer Administering the Government, H. E. Vice-Admiral Todor, Commander-in-Chief, China Station, H. P. Major General F. Ventris, Commandant General, His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzani, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G. Consul E. V. M. R. Souza.

The Committee has much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their Sports at the Race Course (by kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on Easter Monday the 21st April, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

There will be two open events:—270 yds. Championship, open to all Bona Fide Amateurs in the Colony under the Rules of I.A.A. \$1.

One mile Relay Race, open to any unit of 4, \$4.00 per unit.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 18th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

By courtesy of the Management there will be special tram cars.

J. C. BARRETTO,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April 1919.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON and COMPANY LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1919.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

Per Case of 500	DIAMETER	
	8 inches	11 1/2 inches
	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100	7.50	11.00
Per dozen	1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours, can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NETT—CASH ON DELIVERY.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

永 安 有 限 公 司
THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

SALE ON

FOR ANOTHER 15 DAYS ONLY.

From 15th to 30th, April, 1919.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK, SILK & GRASS LINEN EMBROIDERIES,
FILET LACES, COLLARS, AND MANY
OTHER KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

COME NOW! COME EARLY!! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!!!

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHONE No. 2861.

TELEPHONE

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION

SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$8.00 per hour

Hudson Super S.x: 7.00 " "

Oaklands: 6.00 " "

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

TEL. 2499 A LARGE STOCK OF GOODRICH & GOODYEAR TYRES & TUBES SIZES 24 x 4 & 32 x 4 HAVE ARRIVED. TEL. 2499

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL
OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO

DISTRIBUTOR FOR OVERLAND, HUDSON, CHANDLER & ELGIN MOTOR CARS.

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED.

STERLING TYRES.

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT.

24 & 25, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

TELEPHONE 482.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR VALUE.

HONGKONG AND DAYLIGHT-SAVING.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REJECTS THE SCHEME.

Majority of Two Against Altering the Clock.

The proposal to recommend the institution of daylight saving in Hongkong was defeated yesterday by a small majority at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called to discuss the matter. The resolution originally proposed was as follows: "That it is the desire of the merchants of Hongkong that this Colony adopt the Daylight Saving System to the extent of one hour, from 1st May next until 31st September next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward the clock one hour at 12 midnight on 30th April." Although a compromise was suggested by the opponents of the innovation carried the day, and the clock, on the decision reached, is to be left alone.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and there were present: Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoysak, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. J. A. Plummer, and Mr. N. J. Stabb (Committee), Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Secretary). The firms represented were:

Messrs J. M. Alves and Co. (Mr. J. M. Alves), Arculli Bros. (Mr. E. Arculli), Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Mr. N. L. Watson and Mr. W. H. Bell), Bradley and Co. Ltd. (Mr. J. A. Plummer), Butterfield and Swire (Mr. R. Ross Thomson), Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (Mr. J. H. Wallace), Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. W. Beswick), Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Dumbarton), Dodwell and Co. Ltd. (Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell), Donnelly and Whyte (Mr. D. E. Donnelly), Douglas & S. Co. (Mr. H. P. White), Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. E. Blair), Walter Ford and Co. (Mr. J. B. Blair), Gibb Livingstone and Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. G. M. Lakin), Gilman and Co. Ltd. (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), W. A. Hannibal and Co. (Mr. J. Robertson), Holland China Trading Company (Mr. A. W. van Andel), Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited (Mr. G. P. Curry), Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd. (Mr. F. Graham), Hongkong Mercantile Company, Limited (Mr. R. H. Kotewall), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Mr. N. J. Stabb), Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. (Mr. R. M. Dyer), Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd. (Hon. Mr. D. Landale), Java China Japan Lija (Mr. J. Jonckheer), Lane Crawford and Co. (Mr. A. E. Griffiths and Mr. W. L. Lask), Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. B. Lancaster), W. B. Loxley and Co. (Mr. E. Tennent), Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. (Mr. E. L. Sim), Mustari and Co. (Mr. J. H. Scott), Macdonald and Company (Mr. D. Macdonald), Mr. G. C. Moxon, Nestle Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Mr. A. E. Coppin), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. Stackhouse), Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. (Mr. E. V. D. Parr), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., Reiss and Co. (Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoysak), Alex. Ross and Co. (Mr. D. E. Moss), J. M. da Rocha and Co. (Mr. J. M. da Rocha), Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. Tennent), E. D. Sassoon and Co. (Mr. C. S. Gubbay), David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. (Mr. E. Ezra), H. Scott and Co. (Mr. G. E. Weston), De Souza and Co. (Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza), Standard Oil Co. of New York (Mr. W. B. Walker), Stewart Bros. (Mr. E. Ormiston), Union Trading Co. (Mr. S. M. Churn and Mr. J. Barretto), Wilkinson and Grist (Mr. C. E. H. Beavis), Harry Wickins and Co. (Mr. A. Forb's).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman opened the discussion at considerable length. He said that the calling of the meeting was not due to any sudden impulse on the part of the Committee to thrust a daylight saving scheme upon the Colony. The matter was brought up because Shanghai had adopted a daylight saving scheme to the extent of advancing the clock one hour, commencing on the 12th April last and finishing on the 30th September. Certain interests approached the Committee to ask their opinion, stating that for some institutions such as the Banks it might be somewhat inconvenient if there was such a large difference in time between here and Shanghai. The Committee felt that an opinion on

such an important point could not possibly be come to without calling a full meeting of the Chamber. Daylight saving, in spite of serious opposition at first, was, he believed, now popular at home and in America, and he believed also in India and other places, and perhaps it was as well that they should endeavour to decide once and for all whether it was worth while making any representations to the Government in this respect in the Colony. The resolution before the meeting was in no way the outcome of the considered opinion of the Committee. It was merely a resolution based on what had been adopted in Shanghai, put forward as a basis for discussion. They had had very short notice of Shanghai's intentions, and as the chance there came into force on the twelfth of this month it seemed desirable that the meeting should be held at the earliest possible moment. The draft of the resolution was possibly somewhat hurriedly made out. He had heard some criticism of the use of the word "merchant." To those of them who were not merchants and who did not look upon the use of the word as a compliment, he tendered his apology. (Laughter.) Although it might be desirable in some respects to have the same time here as in Shanghai, he thought it would be a mistake to adopt a similar measure if it did not suit Hongkong's amount of daylight and sunshine, because with the extra daylight they would get they would have to bear in mind that a good deal of it would be accompanied by very hot sunshine. Shanghai would appear to have thought that it was quite immaterial whether Hongkong was on the same footing or not, for the simple reason that they had not taken the trouble to consult Hongkong but it might be due to the fact that it was originally intended there only to alter their business hours and not their clocks, and therefore he suggested that they should not allow Shanghai's independence in this matter to warp their better judgment. (Applause.) As the meeting was well aware the reasons for the Daylight Saving Bill which was introduced at home were, firstly, to save artificial light and, secondly, to give the workers a longer period of recreation in the evening. The first reason could not be said to exist to any great extent out here, although possibly it existed to some degree. The second reason from the Hongkong point of view was by far the more important one. In fact he thought it was the one they had mainly to consider in coming to a decision, because exercise, outdoor exercise, and recreation in a climate such as Hongkong's were particularly essential for the maintenance of fitness and efficiency in work. (Applause.) During the last few days he had carefully studied all the available data in the Colony, he had listened to the views of staunch adherents of the scheme and also to those of bitter opponents, and at the risk of appearing to seek popularity by trying to please both sides, he had to say that he had come to the conclusion that a compromise would suit them best. The extra hour of sunshine in the summer months would undoubtedly mean stentorian out in very hot sunshine for their recreation. An extra hour in winter would be a great blessing but it would mean that they would get up in the dark and the docks and industrial concerns would start work in the dark during too long a period. But he believed that if they split the difference and made it half an hour all the year round it would be found in practice that that would work out very well indeed. He had heard it argued in the Colony that they did not work by the clock, that they worked as the ships and jobs turned up. That was so even in the best organised concerns, and more so in the badly organised ones, if there were any. He submitted that by far the larger proportion of the European population did pay some attention to the clock and that a little longer evening daylight would benefit the majority, if not all the days of the week at any rate on most of them. There would also be the advantage in the summer of getting to the office and starting work at an earlier and consequently cooler period of the day, while in the winter months he estimated that the extra half an hour would enable the workers to engage in some outdoor recreation instead

of frequenting billiard rooms and bars and other indoor pastimes—(applause and laughter)—which he was sure would work for the well-being generally of the Colony. In fact the only hardship he could find from the point of view of recreation, if they adopted the scheme all the year round, would fall on that little band of enthusiasts who ran ponies in the training season; but they, he thought, chiefly consisted of the much maligned talpan who had no time sheet to sign when he arrived at the office. In ordinary times when the cables were working normally—Heaven knew whether that would ever come again—he remembered that cables despatched from Hongkong between five and six invariably arrived at the London office of his firm just too late in the evening to attend to them and reply the same evening, and the advancing of the clock even to a small extent would be very useful in that respect. A study of the hours of sunset and sunrise showed that in November the sun would rise if they added thirty minutes to the present time, at six minutes past seven. In December at 7.25, in January at 7.35, February 7.25 and March 7.2. Those were the worst months of the year. Officially, during the war, he would remind them, commenced at about twelve minutes before sunrise, so that he presumed that about twelve minutes before the times he had mentioned there would be more or less daylight. Sunset in May, adding thirty minutes, would be at 7.35, in June 7.38, July 7.41 and August 7.25, so that dining at eight in the longest months of the year they would hardly be dining in daylight. In fact he did not think they would be dining in daylight. In December sunset would be at 6.11, in January 6.29, February 6.49 and March 7.3. If it was not dark until approximately ten minutes after sunset he thought those times confirmed what he had said, that it would just enable outdoor exercise to be taken during those months. They had approached the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the matter and he would read the correspondence.

The Chairman read a letter sent to the Chinese Chamber enclosing copy of the resolution which it had been proposed to submit to the meeting and asking for expressions of opinion if there were any adverse. The reply of the Chinese Chamber stated that after considering the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed scheme, as well as the question of extending it to the winter months, they unanimously decided to support the scheme as embodied in the resolution, viz. that the clock be advanced an hour during the summer.

Continuing, the Chairman said that personally, while he thought that the difference of one hour between the time here and in Shanghai might be inconvenient, he did not think half an hour all round would matter very much, and he was sure that if the Government adopted any recommendation the Chamber might see fit to make, they would do their utmost to get the neighbouring ports to adopt a similar scheme. The Committee had written to the Canton British Chamber of Commerce, but so far had had no reply. He did not propose to put forward the resolution which was advertised, he had another resolution to put before them; but if any member or member of the Committee—the Committee, he believed, were quite divided in their opinion. What he had given was his own personal idea on the subject—if anyone would like to propose the original resolution as advertised he was of course at perfect liberty to do so. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis said that before the original resolution was proposed he wished to put forward a consideration which might perhaps be put in the form of a further amendment. He was opposed to the Chairman's resolution, and also to the original resolution. It was a question of procedure but if his amendment was first considered it might dispose of the whole matter.

No one rising to propose the advertised resolution, the Chairman proposed his amended resolution, as follows: "That it is the desire of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce that this Colony give a trial to the daylight saving system to the extent of half an hour from 1st May next to the 30th April 1920, and that the Government be approached and requested to introduce the system by putting forward the clock half an hour at midnight on 30th April."

Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoysak seconded, and in doing so said he must confess that he had a perfectly open mind on the matter. He had seconded it be-

cause so far as his own thought on the subject went he thought it would be of general benefit to the Colony as a whole. It would be of benefit in the summer time because in the hottest part of the year the offices would commence their work at an earlier period and he thought it was common knowledge to all of them that the best work was invariably done during the earliest part of the day. And when the cable system became normal once again they would arrive at the office under cooler conditions and deal with the more important part of the work which was embodied in the cable work before the real heat of the day set in. And when after a lengthy day in the office they were all jaded with the heat of a very hot day, although it might be perfectly true that it would be too early to exercise owing to the heat of the sun, they would at any rate cease for the most part the active operation of the brain under very trying conditions. So much for the summer. During the winter and autumn, the advantage which would be gained by the fact that it would leave them sufficient time for open air exercise as opposed to indoor exercise had an enormous amount to be said for it, on the grounds that it would make the staffs of offices and works more efficient. He thought the Chairman had already explained to them that the Committee itself was divided upon this subject and they had no desire to force the resolution upon the meeting, far from it. It was to invite the fullest discussion upon the whole subject that it might be decided once and for all whether it was wise to make any change or not and if so to what extent. For that purpose he seconded the resolution.

Mr. Beavis opposed the resolution, so far as it affected the summer months, for one special reason, that any alteration such as was suggested would be in his mind prejudicial possibly to the health and certainly to the comfort and convenience of the European children of the Colony. He was in a position to judge of this because he had three small children. The summer months bore very hardly on the children. Their exercise was regulated by the heat of the day and they entered upon it usually at about a quarter to five or five o'clock. In order to get a full night's rest they had to be in bed between seven and eight. He was speaking, of course, of small children. It was difficult enough as it was to work in their recreation, evening meal and homework in that time, and it was difficult to see how it could be done when a quarter to five became a quarter to six. They would have to go to bed between seven and eight still, and they would get up by the clock the next morning at whatever the clock was set, because the household would rise by the clock and they could not expect children to remain in bed for an extra half hour because they had lost that time at night. It was no good suggesting that the children could go to bed an hour later because they would continue to get up at the time they now got up. In bathing parties in the summer the children could not start out before about half past four and they got home again just in time to get to bed within the time. If the clock were altered they would have to come down from the Peak earlier and that would be a matter of great discomfort. He was sure there were some forty or fifty children living on the Peak to say nothing about the children living on the lower levels and therefore it was a matter that deserved sympathetic consideration. He proposed as an amendment that the alteration of the clock should not extend to the summer months.

Major D. Macdonald agreed, stating that they had a very fairly divided day in the summer. Some years ago the clock here was put forward 27 minutes to bring Hongkong into zone time with Peking and at that time it was felt that Hongkong lost a certain amount of daylight in the morning. If they put the clock on an hour they would find that they were interfering very seriously with the business of the Colony with the working classes. In the shipyards the employees would be loafing round for half an hour, because having to start in the grey dawn they would not be able to see and they would loaf around until daylight. It was a very serious proposition and he thought it should be very carefully considered by the Chamber before it was put to the vote. It was all very fine to say that more could be done at 8 in the morning than at 9, but if members thought that, they could make their own time and attend at the office at 8 in the morning. For the working classes it meant that they were

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

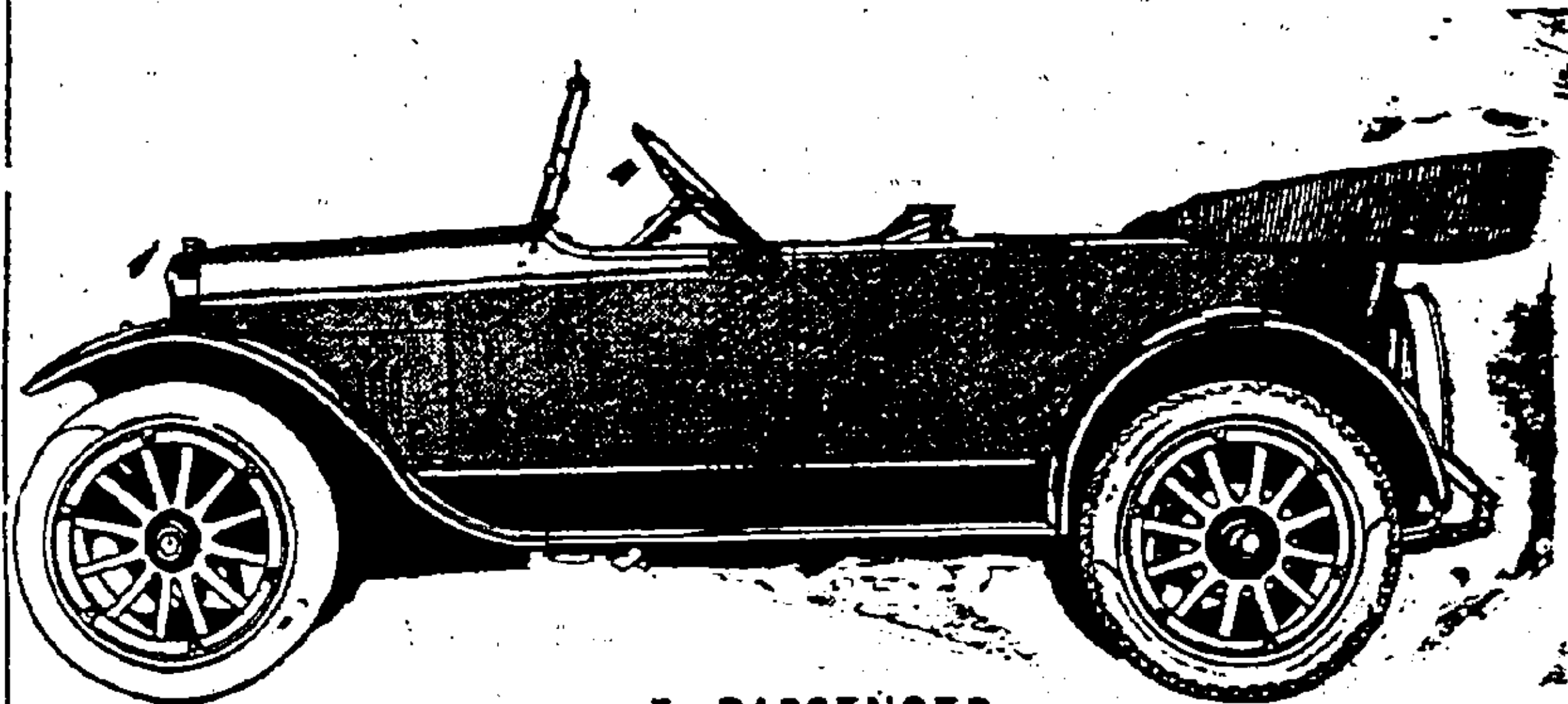
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Allen

THE CAR OF EXCELLENCE

HIGH GRADE—LOW PRICE

STOCK NOW AVAILABLE IN HONGKONG



5 PASSENGER

MODEL 41 TOURING CAR.

taking an hour of daylight off them in the morning.

The Chairman pointed out that if Major Macdonald was supporting Mr. Beavis the latter thought the clock should only be moved on in the winter to which Major Macdonald's argument was opposed.

Major Macdonald said he did not quite catch what was said. He was against putting the clock on at all. He thought it would be quite against the interests of the Colony. They had agreed to that 27 minutes years ago to get into zone time to work in with the railways. He thought they should keep to the zone time. He moved a further amendment that the clock be not touched at all during the whole year.

Mr. E. M. Dyer seconded.

Mr. C. W. Beswick asked if it was satisfactorily proved that they would benefit very much by falling in with Shanghai time, because in the ordinary way there was very little to support the alteration. They had not the same conditions here with regard to people with large staffs needing recreation as they had at home and also the need for saving artificial light, and certainly as regards industries here he did not think it would be any advantage. The sugar refineries and the docks worked night and day or as long as daylight lasted. Unless there was some advantage in keeping in line with Shanghai he supported Major Macdonald in the view that the clock should not be altered.

Mr. N. J. Stabb said that as far as Shanghai was concerned the two ports worked close together and it was an advantage to keep with each other, as far as time was concerned, because in the summer months they would be practically cut off in the evening from the Shanghai market for business as 3 o'clock here would be 4 o'clock there and they would be unable to get in touch with them by telegrams. That might affect sharebrokers and merchants to a certain extent but he thought the majority of business was done in the morning. Half an hour's difference would not matter very much.

Major Macdonald's amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by 21 votes to 21. The meeting then terminated.

SOMETHING NEW

WISEMAN'S TEA

OUR OWN PACKING & BLENDING FROM THE
CHOICEST CEYLON & CHINA TEAS.

TRY IT

115 TINS 80 CENTS

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

The Howitt Phillips Co.

WILL PRESENT

Each Evening at 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th April	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON. THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."
MONDAY, 28th April	HORACE ANSELBY YACIELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
TUESDAY, 29th April	THE TERRIBLE CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB... DORIS PHILLIPS
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
THURSDAY, 1st May	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
FRIDAY, 2nd May	THE SCREAMING LONDON PARCELS "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
SATURDAY, 3rd May	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
SUNDAY, 4th May	BRILLIANT GREAT WORK OF THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (ONE ADULTS ONLY)
TUESDAY, 6th May	THE GREAT REPT PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD.

PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

NOTICE

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

STAINER'S

"THE CRUCIFIXION"

WILL BE SUNG

ON

GOOD FRIDAY

AT

9.15 P.M.

CHORUS OF 80 VOICES.

NOTICE

DRESS THRIFTILY!

National interest and personal economy are best served by having dresses dyed or dry-cleaned by Diamond perfect processes.

To wear old clothes need not mean shabby clothes if DIAMOND service is utilized.

A century's experience enables DIAMOND to give maximum satisfaction at minimum cost.

The DIAMOND DYEING & DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent:

CASSUM AHMED

32, 34 WELLINGTON STREET.

NOTICE

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

THURSDAY, April 17th,

DINNER DANCE

on

Easter Monday, April 21st.

D. M. GOODALL,

Phone 407.

Manager.

NOTICE

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD.—Pursuant to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March 1919 made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias HO SEU TONG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SIK alias HO A SEK alias HO A SIK deceased BY

M. GEORGE P. LAMBERT

at his Auction Rooms in

Duddell Street

on

WEDNESDAY

the 30th day of April 1919

at 3 o'clock in the

AFTERNOON

IN TWENTY LOTS.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY

situa's and being Nos. 49 and 51 Hollywood Road standing on Inland Lot No. 200, Nos. 402 and 406, Queen's Road West Nos. 5 and 7 Sam To Lane all standing on the Remaining Portion of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53, 137 and 153 Second Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section G, and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 27, 31, 35, 37, 39, and 41 Centre Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759, Nos. 28, 28, 28 and 52, First Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 533, No. 43 Graham Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 186, No. 30 Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street, being respectively Section E and Section G of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria Hongkong.

Lot 1 consists of the two semi-European Houses, Nos. 49 and 51 Hollywood Road held under a Crown Lease having 932 years to run.

Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402 Queen's Road West and No. 7 Sam To Lane.

Lot 3 comprises No. 406 Queen's Road West.

Lot 4 comprises No. 5 Sam To Lane.

Lots 5 & 6 are Nos. 137 and 153 Second Street.

Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are all held for a term of 999 years of which 942 years are unexpired.

Lot 7 to 12 inclusive are Nos. 27, 31, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street, one house for each lot. All are held under a Crown Lease having 942 years unexpired.

Lots 13, 14 and 15 comprise Nos. 51 and 53 Second Street and 52 First Street. These lots are held under an unexpired term of 942 years.

Lots 16 and 17 are Nos. 25 and 27 First Street held under a Crown Lease with 933 years unexpired.

Lot 18 is No. 43 Graham Street. This lot has 934 years to run.

Lots 19 and 20 are No. 30 Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street. They are both held under a Crown Lease having an unexpired term of 930 years. All the above houses except lot 1 are Chinese houses.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from and sale plans of the property may be inspected at the offices of:—

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,

24 Queen's Road Central,

or

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT

The Auctioneer.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS

LEAGUE.

NOTICE.—Entries for the 2

Divisions of the above

League close April 20th.

Clubs are requested to forward

their entrance fees (\$5.00 per

team) with their entries.

Dr. F. LINDSEY WOODS,

Hon. Secretary.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate, of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital\$30,000,000,000

Paid-up Capital\$13,378,500,000

Reserve Funds\$ 3,197,400,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES: (Peking): Haining, Tientsin, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pashien, Niulansan, Huanhsue, (Chihbi): Tientsin, Paotiafu, Lutai, Tainhsien, Sangfang, Shantehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitshar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Hebe, Hsinmingfu, Tsouanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipinghsien (Hubei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hauchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tientsin, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tungtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintshien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yungsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu, (Hosian): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,

Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING, 60 Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES: \$5,000,000,000. UNPAID PROFITS: \$5,000,000,000. H.T. Owen, President; General Manager.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BRANCHES: London, New York, San Francisco, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital Francs 45,000,000.

Reserves 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000.

Paid up 37,500,000.

(1/3 of the Capital i.e. Fr. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

(Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot, Andre J. Perrotte)

HEAD OFFICE

71, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES

Peking, Shanghai, Saigon, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Amoy, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Samtuan, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaochow, Ningbo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintehang, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luohowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Patowchen, (Tshar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: The London County Westminster and Paris Bank Ltd, The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Edmond & Co., Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

CHIBANKING

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 5, Cross Street, Tel. 2440

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀亞東

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Tong Wai Ting, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Kow (hun)

Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mok Ching Kong

Mr. Chan Ching Shik, Mr. Wong Yung Tsang

Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Fung Ping Shan

NOTICES.



Embassy

No. 77
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is owned by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 15th 11h 30m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China, and has risen slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has moved eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st 8.15 inches against an average of 8.0 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, Apr. 15, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostok	5a					
Kamuro	5a					
Hakodate	5a					
Tokio	5a					
Kobe	5a					
Nagasaki	5a					
Kagima	5a					
Osaka	5a					
Naha	5a					
Ishikawa	5a					
Bonin Is.	5a					
Wharfedale	5a	29.94	43	73		6a
Hankow	5a					
Ichang	5a					
Kiung	5a					
Shanghai	5a	29.99	50	74		1a
Guthrie	5a	30.05	50	65		2a
Sharp P.	5a	29.92	58	81		1a
Amoy	5a	29.93	60	100		2a
Swatow	5a	29.92	63	94		2a
Taipei	5a	29.91	61	95		2a
Taipei	5a	29.91	61	95		2a
Tainan	5a	29.91	72			1a
Koshan	5a	29.93	73			1a
Peking	5a	29.91	70			4a
Oranien	5a	29.95	71	95		2a
Harbin	5a	29.98	67	13		5a
Gay Bay	5a	29.90	70	91		4a
Macao	5a					
Wuchow	5a					
Peking	5a					
Holow	5a					
Enchen	5a	29.78	72	93		4a
Tientsin	5a	29.75	77			2a
C. St. J.	5a	29.82	79			8a
Amoy	5a	29.95	75	89		0a
Dagupan	5a					
Manila	5a	29.85	79	80		1a
Legaspi	5a	29.87	79	81		2a
Sancti Spiriti	5a	29.94	77	84		4a
Surigao	5a					
Guam	5a					
Lapuan	5a					

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15, 1919.

1 Barometer, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

8 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

9 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

10 Direction of Wind, to two points.

11 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

12 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

13 Direction of Wind, to two points.

14 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

15 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

16 Direction of Wind, to two points.

17 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

18 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

19 Direction of Wind, to two points.

20 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

21 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

22 Direction of Wind, to two points.

23 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

24 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wet.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOEI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKUSHIMA COAL, MUTSU, KISHIDA,
YOSHIMIZU, KOGA, KAMATSU, SANO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMIMURA, NISHI
AND OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSNANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—

Hongkong—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong—

"IWASAKI"

Codes—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's. AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.



SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

Pathe presents

BRYANT WASHBURN

IN

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

Whoopie: His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl and cleaned up a gang of bad men just to prove he had the the right stuff in him.

Th. ts "BRYANT WASHBURN" in this picture.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TEL. No. 1743. TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"THE IMMIGRANT"

Max Linder

IN

"MAX COMES ACROSS"

The House of Terrible Scandals.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

(opening in the Summer of 1919)

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific

(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American

business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and

instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as

banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,

decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or

representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1573, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Mauring, Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 16.

Eunring, 1570, Br. Capt. Benson, Canton, B. & S. Mooring—B. 27.
Eolping, 445, Port. Capt. Naquire, Hoihow, Sun Lee, Mooring—C 14.
Sakai Maru No. 3, 500, Jap. Capt. Abe, Canton, Osaka, Mooring—C 31.
Shinsei Maru No. 5, 1503, Jap. Capt. Taise, Wuhu, Sato, Mooring—C 16.
Ashaki Maru, 1233, Jap. Capt. Akai, Saigun, Y. K. K. Mooring—C 31.
Hirado Maru, 1700, Jap. Capt. Iemitsu, Hoko Bay, M. B. K. Mooring—C 31.
Tsuru Maru, 2018, Jap. Capt. Amagami, Mito, O. S. K.
Kwah Wu, 1759, Ch. Capt. Kar, Bombay, N. Y. K. Mooring—R. Wharf.
Wing Hoi Lee, 335, Ch. Capt. Sowdon, C. C. Wan, Mook Hing—Mooring—K. Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Hsin Tai for Whampoa
Manapouri for Hongkong
Jin Ma for Takao
Tetsu Maru for Saigon
Mitsubishi for New York
Haidin for Saigon
Taisama for Peking
Chipsing for Tientsin
Rotuma for Shanghai
Shinsei Maru for Canton
Chin Kiang for Shanghai
Hoi Ping for Hoihow
Takano Maru for Canton

POST OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The General Post Office will be open on the 15th and 16th inst., from 8 a.m. to noon and on the 21st inst. from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the pillar boxes on each of these days also a special delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m.
The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. each day with the exception of New Office which will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery from District Offices each day at noon.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

Parcels of sugar, as gift, up to 11 lbs in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per HEJAZ, 17th Ap. II.
Manila & Australia—Per KAMAKURA MARU, 17th April.
U.S.A.—Per TENYO MARU, 22nd April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 17th Ap. II, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 17th April, 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 17th April, 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Phaulokodi, E. & W. Europe via Suez—Per CARDIGANSHIRE, 17th April, 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, 18th April.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per KAMAKURA MARU, 18th April, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Phaulokodi, E. & W. Europe via Suez—Per IVO MARU, 18th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Island, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Tuesday Island, Per CHANGSHA, 18th April, Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon.

SATURDAY, 19th April.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per EUYCHULO, 19th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KWANGSE, 19th April, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & South America and Europe via Canada—Per CHIAGO MARU, 19th April, Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters Noon.

SUNDAY, 20th April.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 20th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 20th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st April.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 21st April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYSANG, 21st April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kōbe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 21st April, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 22nd April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per OBINA, 22nd April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUALOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.
The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 14th Apr. to 20th Apr.

m morning. a afternoon.